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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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IN TROUBLE OVER BONDS

Charges Made Against Broker Manning Before the Exchange.

NATURE OF SECURITIES QUESTIONED

Changes Made as Alleged in the Paper Delivered—Mr. Manning Well Known in the Street —His View of the Case.

Serious charges have been preferred before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange against John B. Manning, a broker and dealer in bonds and investment securities at 14 Wall Street. He is one of the oldest members of the Exchange, and one of the best-known men on the Street.

The charges, which are of a rather peculiar nature, have been the subject of rumor on the Stock Exchange for several days, but there was much mystery about the case because of the reticence observed by all persons concerned. The particulars were not learned until yesterday.

The charges, which are being considered by the Governing Committee of the Exchange, set forth, among other things, that about a month ago Mr. Manning sold five one-thousand-dollar Missouri Pacific Railroad coupon bonds to a member of the Exchange, whose name is withheld, and that he delivered them to the purchaser as "clean" bonds.

A "clean" bond, in Wall Street parlance, is one which might be said to be directly issued to the holder. It has not been sold and resold a number of times, passing through the hands of a number of different persons, and bearing upon it various indorsements. "Clean" bonds have a market value of from 3 to 5 per cent. above bonds that bear a number of indorsements, because there is always a possibility that the transfer or indorsements may prove to be illegal or irregular.

It is now charged against Manning that the bonds sold by him as "clean" bonds had been purchased by him at an auction sale, and that at the time of the purchase they had upon them several indorsements, and that between the time of the purchase and the sale to a member of the Stock Exchange these indorsements disappeared.

It is further charged against Manning that he removed these indorsements or caused them to be removed by the use of chemicals, so that the paper appeared to the purchaser as "clean" bonds. In this condition the bonds brought a higher price than if the indorsements had been allowed to remain, and Manning, if the charges are true, realized perhaps $150 more than he would have done had the changes not been made.

None of the members of the Governing Committee would talk about the matter yesterday. Francis L. Eames, President of the Stock Exchange, admitted that the charges had been made, but he refused absolutely to give any information about them. Under the rules of the Exchange, an accused member has ten days in which to answer charges made against him. The hearing before the committee will not take place until Sept. 25.

If the charges are proved the Governing Committee has no alternative but to expel the member. The evidence submitted to the committee was secured through discoveries made at the auction sales, and by tracing the bonds through the records of the company to the original holders. It was not known yesterday whether the criminal authorities have been consulted in the matter, but it is not probable that any court action will be taken, if at all, until after the Governing Committee has disposed of the case.

Mr. Manning was served with a copy of the charges yesterday. He was visited subsequently by a reporter, and asked to give his version of the case. He declined to go into particulars, but said:

"The bonds were payable to bearer, and they were in innocent hands. I think I will have no difficulty in proving that the charges made against me are not true."

Mr. Manning is about sixty-five years old, and has been in Wall Street for many years. He has been a member of the Stock Exchange since May 3, 1869. He has been known as one of the largest dealers in bank stock and investment securities. He is a constant attendant at the auction sales of securities, and an eager purchaser of bank stock for clients. He has never been known to omit making a lively contest for Chemical Bank stock whenever any of that stock appeared on the auctioneer's list. He is reputed to be worth at least $1,000,000. Nothing has ever been published against his honesty.

Mr. Manning, however, gained unenviable notoriety through his family troubles. In May, 1894, his wife sued him for large sums of money which she alleged were due her through stock transactions, and which Mrs. Manning asserted he had failed to account for, and she also charged that he had failed to account for $3,500 belonging to her which had been on deposit in a savings bank. Mr. Manning did not defend the suit, and judgment was given to his wife by default, and a referee was appointed to examine the accounts and learn how much was due the wife.

Mrs. Manning also sued her husband for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. On Nov. 15, 1894, Justice Barrett gave a decision in favor of Mrs. Manning, allowing her $300 a month alimony and $500 counsel fee. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have been married over thirty-five years, and have seven children living, ranging in age from 31 to 21 years. Mrs. Manning complained that during the Summer of 1892, while the family was occupying a cottage at Arverne, her husband beat her and drove her from the house and used coarse and profane language toward her in the presence of her children.

All the children sided with the mother.

Mr. Manning lives in the house 134 West Thirty-fourth Street during the Winter, but spends the Summer in a cottage at Arverne.

FIRST GUN FOR M'KINLEY.

Anti-Plattites at Albany Fly the Ohio Man's Banner—A Sturdy Protest Against Bossism.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—A McKinley gun was fired here to-night. Right up past the Capitol, within a rocket's flight of Gov. Morton's office, amid streaks of redfire, and while cannon boomed, there marched a procession underneath a transparency with this inscription:

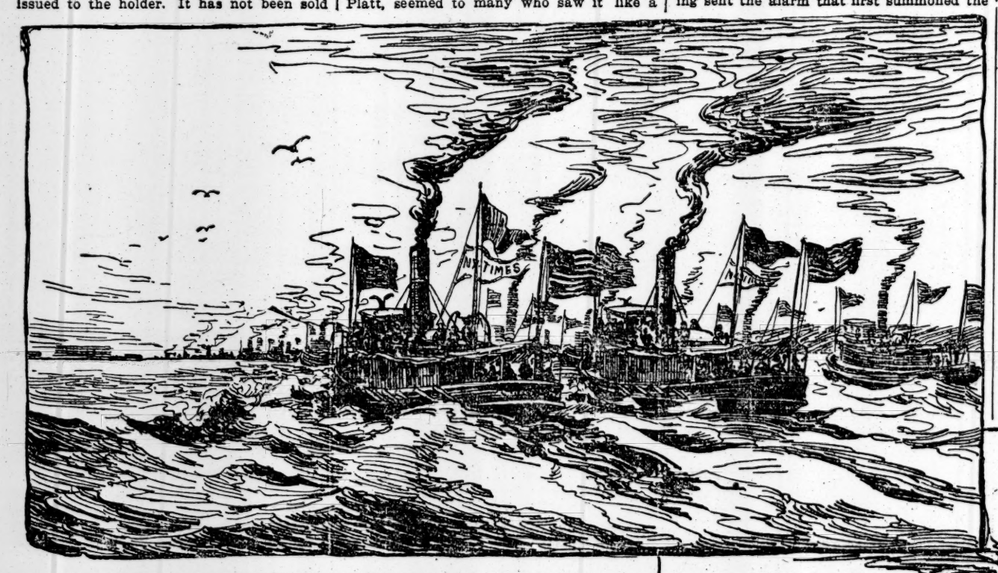
"Our next President, McKinley."

The procession was on its way to a mass meeting which had been gotten up as the climax of a protest against Thomas C. Platt. It was a meeting to denounce "bosses" in the Republican Party. John E. Milholland and Wilbur F. Wakeman of New-York were guests of honor, and sat on the platform. Mr. Wakeman is Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, and he is a McKinley man. Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the Tariff League, was advertised to speak, but he was not present. He sent a letter regretting that he could not be here.

The prominence given to the Tariff League, coupled with the McKinley transparency, and the announced hostility to Mr. Platt, seemed to many who saw it like a declaration of war against Mr. Platt's Presidential candidate. The counties in which Mr. Platt's rule is strongest have been declaring in favor of Gov. Morton. Anti-Platt sentiment has not, so far as heard from, been carried to the extent of making open public demonstration against Mr. Platt's avowed choice—the Governor of the State—until to-night.

But when it developed that the "Ohio crowd," as some call it, was taking such prominence in the demonstration, it was openly said on the streets that this is the beginning of a McKinley campaign in this State. The meeting was held at Harmann's Bleecker Hall, and 2,000 or more persons were there when it opened. Jacob Sloat Fassett was advertised as one of the speakers, but he had his own troubles in Elmira, which kept him at home. He sent a telegram in which he said that he was in "the fight of his life," and could not attend.

Gen. Samuel Thomas of New-York and Gen. C. H. T. Collis also sent regrets that they could not be present. It is the talk of certain Platt men to-night that the demonstration was backed by McKinley men and McKinley money.



9 A. M.—THE PRESS BOATS GOING DO WN THE BAY.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE PROJECTOR ARRIVES

Aid Will Be Asked from the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Col. Z. S. Spalding, who lately received from the Hawaiian Government a franchise for laying a cable between the islands and California, arrived in Washington yesterday from San Francisco. He states his purpose to be to notify the Government of the United States of his contract with Hawaii, and to explain that at an early date he will submit a proposition for establishing cable communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, and asking for aid from the United States Government. After visiting his family in Switzerland, he expects to return to Washington within two months.

Frank Hastings, Chargé d'Affaires of the Hawaiian Legation, states that Mr. Spalding served as Colonel in an Ohio regiment during the late war. His residence in Hawaii extends over a period of twenty-seven years.

MR. MITCHELL HAD A HEMORRHAGE.

Condition of the Stock Exchange's Chairman Not Considered Serious.

James Mitchell, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, while leaving the building at the close of business yesterday, was seized with a hemorrhage. With the blood flowing from his mouth Mr. Mitchell returned to the board room and sat down under the rostrum. His condition was noticed by William McClure, the Assistant Chairman, who had Mr. Mitchell conveyed into one of the withdrawing rooms, where he was attended by Dr. Hewitt.

The doctor found that the hemorrhage was from the throat and not from the lungs as it was feared. After the hemorrhage had been checked, Mr. Mitchell was taken to his home in Madison, N. J. His condition is not considered serious.

Mr. Mitchell has been Chairman of the Stock Exchange nearly twenty years.

EX-CHIEF BYRNES GOING TO CALIFORNIA

He Is Planning to Remain a Year Away from New-York.

Thomas F. Byrnes, late Chief of Police of New-York City, has decided to go to Southern California for a year.

Mr. Byrnes is now making preparations for his departure at Red Bank, N. J., where his Summer home is situated. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Byrnes.

The young daughters will be placed at school in the Convent of the Sacred Heart during the absence of their parents.

Talk of Fusion in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12.—The People's Party State Central Committee has agreed not to call a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice. The plans decided upon were not given out, but a conference will be held when the Democratic State Central Committee meets, when the Democrats and Populists will attempt to get together and agree upon a candidate who will be nominated by petition, as Judge David Martin is now being nominated by the Republicans.

ESCAPE BARRED BY SMOKE

Fire in the Pulitzer Building Caused More Fright Than Damage.

STARTED BY AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE

Burned Fiercely Below Street Level and for a Time Exit From the Upper Floors Was Almost Shut Off.

The Pulitzer Building was set on fire shortly after 10 o'clock last night by an electric light wire, which in the delivery room under the sidewalk at Frankfort Street and Park Row, ignited waste paper, and before aid came the disaster had assumed such gravity that three alarms were struck, and every apparatus summoned was needed.

While the fire was out before eleven o'clock and the damage was estimated at $3,000, the consequential loss was great, as not only were the staff of editors, reporters, telegraphers, and artists and the compositors compelled to abandon their work for an hour, but the fire ravaged a cock loft between the main floor and the press rooms, and compelled the covering of the presses, and the abandonment of the press rooms. This necessitated such cleaning up and makeshifts that The World will to-day appear in abbreviated form, as it was impossible to issue it with the number of pages planned.

George Cary Eggleston, editor of the newspaper, can claim the distinction of having sent the alarm that first summoned the Fire Department. The fire had then rapidly eaten its way from the rubbish in the delivery room, in which were posted stringent orders against leaving refuse about, to the storeroom for roll paper under the sidewalk at the main entrance to the Pulitzer Building.

Deputy Chief of the Fire Department Francis J. Reilly had charge of the firemen, his chief aid being Battalion Chiefs McGill and Cashman, and the tactics of the firefighters were to attack the flames from Park Row, William Street, and Frankfort Street.

Before any water could be directed on the fire under the Park Row sidewalk, smoke from the burning paper and partition found its main chimney in the boiler-iron private elevator shaft which runs to the editorial and composing rooms and the dome. Other vents for the smoke were in pipes and flues leading to above the ninth floor, and the result was that the building was heavily charged with smoke from this floor up, and wherever there was an exit smoke issued from it, giving the impression from the City Hall Park that the fire was high up instead of its having from the start been confined to the sidewalk floor.

Because of the intensity of the fire in the delivery and paper roll rooms, electrical connections, which were numerous there, were destroyed, and the lights in the dome and in many of the offices went out.

It was, of course, impossible to use the private elevator of the newspaper and the main business elevators, but a rear elevator of small capacity was in order throughout the fire, and its services were timely, as descent by the stairs was cut off at the tenth floor soon after the fire was in full vigor.

The firemen who faced the flames in that part of the delivery room and paper roll room where the blaze was fiercest suffered not only from heat and smoke, although large gaps were cut in the sidewalk vault skylights, but from apprehension. Probably a score of electric wires at different times broke away from their fastenings, and fell scintillating and spluttering around the feet of the firemen, but none was hurt or felt a shock. The fire was almost extinguished by hose played through the gaps in the sidewalk, when wooden beams at the foot of the private elevator burst into flame, and but for the material of the shaft the fire would have "skipped" the entrance floor to the second floor, and the peril to the building would have been grave.

As soon, however, as this last outbreak had been extinguished all danger was over, and employes of the newspaper began clearing away the wreck on the floor above the pressrooms, and the compositors and writers were endeavoring to redeem the situation. The members of Fire Patrol No. 1 had so covered the presses that there was little damage to them.

The fire necessitated the closing of Perry's pharmacy and Schulte's cigar store. In neither place was any damage done, and the publication office of the newspaper was untouched even by water. As no water was used up stairs, none of the offices was damaged.

In a room on the tenth floor were Mr. Eccleshelmer, correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, and two boys. They started for the elevator, but were forced to retreat to the room and closed the door. After a moment's pause, they made a second effort to escape, but again were obliged to rush back.

Mr. Eccleshelmer then threw a camp chair out of a window, to attract attention, and followed that by a note tied to a block of wood.

This missive was seen falling by hundreds of spectators and the moment it reached the ground it was seized by a bridge policeman, who read it and found that it said that the writer and his companions were cut off from escape by the fire. The policeman rushed to the Captain of a hook and ladder truck, and the firemen rushed into the building with their scaling ladders. They soon had the imprisoned correspondent and his two boys out in the hall. Forcing them almost prone to the floor, the firemen led them to the head of the stairs where there was an upward current of cooler air. The ninth floor being reached, all danger and most of the discomfort were passed.

In the office of Friend & House, lawyers, on the ninth floor, there was an exciting scene for a few moments. Here were Emanuel Friend, Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons's manager; Mr. Grossman and one or two others. They were preparing an agreement for the release of part of the ten-thousand-dollar stake put up by Fitzsimmons, which is now held impounded by the courts. This agreement is to be submitted to Judge Beekman to-day, and the lawyers were doing their utmost to have it ready.

The smoke penetrated the lawyers' office. They quickly realized the gravity of their situation. Hastily seizing some papers, Mr. Friend rushed for the stairs, followed by all the others, except Mr. Grossman. Seeing that he was left behind, Mr. Friend and Mr. Julian ran back, and, seizing Grossman, dragged him down stairs. He had waited to find his cigar.

In the editorial department genuine cause for alarm existed. The rooms became unendurably hot, and the smoke was stifling.

Mr. Eggleston was one of the first in the upper part of the building to become aware of the fire. He did what he could to give an alarm, but all the telephone and telegraph wires were cut or burned out soon after the fire was discovered. Mr. Eggleston went to the elevator to go to the lower floor, but it had ceased to run. E. O. Chamberlin, Bradford Merrill, and C. E. Russell also tried to pass out through the halls, but found the heat and smoke too much for them. They were compelled to retreat, and found safety at the windows.

John O'Neill, William A. Hoy, John Hunt, and C. H. Thomas also found exit cut off for a time. Some of them returned to their rooms, while others forced their way to the stairway and so to the street.

A large number of out-of-town newspapers have offices in the Pulitzer Building, and the fire came when the correspondents were busiest. Among them no little alarm prevailed for awhile, but all got out in safety.

In The World's composing room there was also a lively time for a few minutes, but nothing like a panic prevailed.

Long before the firemen ceased their labors the typesetting machines were clicking away as briskly as ever, and, had it not been for the odor of burning wood and paper which permeated the rooms, no one would have known there had been a fire in the building.

10 A. M.—THE EXCURSION FLEET.

BLAZE ON HOBOKEN'S RIVER FRONT

Two Bathhouses and Three Canal Boats Burned—A Man Injured.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Fire that started in Charles Dexter's bathing house at the foot of Fifteenth Street, to-night destroyed both of the bathhouses at that point. The flames extended to three canal boats which were moored in the basin beside the bathhouses. These burned to the water's edge and sank. They were not loaded, but were awaiting orders.

The families aboard them escaped, with the exception of Charles Graham, the Captain of one of them. After he had removed his family he tried to save some of his effects. While he was doing so his hands were badly burned. He was treated by a physician to whose house he went. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

The flames started in front of one of the bathhouses. Their origin is uncertain, but it is known that a cigar was thrown where the fire caught on the woodwork, and the wind fanned the smouldering fire into a flame. The bathhouses were dry and burned fiercely.

Perkins—Mecklem.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Miss Maude Lillian Macklem was married to-day to George W. Perkins at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Miss Macklem is the daughter of John S. Macklem of this village. Mr. Perkins is a business man of Williamsport, Penn. Guests were present from Chicago, New-York, and Philadelphia.

A Rush on Dartmouth's Campus.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 12.—Dartmouth sophomores and freshmen had a lively football rush on the campus this evening. The contest lasted for three-quarters of an hour, and most of the participants came out of it minus what little clothing they had on when the rush began. The result is in dispute, each side claiming the victory.

The Lancaster a Receiving Ship.

The old corvette Lancaster was placed in commission as a receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. She will take the place of the Minnesota, which will be placed out of commission. The Minnesota arrived at the Brooklyn yard yesterday from her station in the North River.

Holmes Indicted for Pietsel's Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill of indictment against Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietsel.

REFORMATION OF PERU'S ARMY

Missionaries Whose Stay at Cuzco Might Have Caused a Revolution Arrived at Lima via Oroya.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 12.—The Minister of War has issued orders, the tendency of which is to enforce discipline and prevent rowdyism in the army.

The American missionaries whose stay at Cuzco might have caused a revolution arrived here yesterday via Aroya.

HAD VAN LOADS OF VALUABLES

Police Discover Much Property in the Home of Mrs. Maggie Hamilton Which They Think Was Stolen.

Special Detective Gunson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station has discovered what he regards as a big "fence," where hundreds of dollars' worth of stolen goods were deposited. He made the discovery through Mrs. Abraham Dowdney of 28 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Dowdney returned from the country on Monday last. She found that Mrs. Maggie Hamilton of 336 East Sixty-sixth Street, who had been left in charge of her house, was missing. She called at Mrs. Hamilton's home to learn why she had deserted her charge. While there she noticed a bit of Florentine mosaic that her husband had paid £20 for in Italy.

She hurried home and took an inventory of her effects, finding that about $350 worth of bric-à-brac, jewelry, laces, silks, &c., was missing.

Police Capt. Strauss was notified. He assigned Detective Gunson to the case. The latter discovered most of Mrs. Dowdney's missing property at the Hamilton flat. He also found a quantity of bric-à-brac, jewelry, clothing, rugs, portiers, paintings, bronzes, mosaics, &c.

Mrs. Hamilton was arrested, and taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday, where Magistrate Flammer remanded her to enable the detective to find owners for some of the property.

Capt. Strauss secured a moving van last night and two loads ofstuff were taken from the apartments in Sixty-sixth Street to the station house. This morning another van-load will be removed from the coal bin in the cellar to the station house. There are at present four or five packing cases and three trunks and a few barrels packed with stuff which the police have not yet opened.

Among the effects that were taken to the station house last night were four barrels of fine china and glassware, three large trunks packed with Smyrna, Turkish, and steamer rugs, a large case of assorted knives, forks, and spoons, three sacks which contained sealskin muffs, a couple of rolls of silk from Bloomingdales', two or three Astrakhan capes, several silk umbrellas, two lace parasols, and some shawls. There were about 300 books of different kinds, 125 pictures, among them a number of fine etchings. A canary bird in a fancy cage, a handsome fox terrier and a Maltese cat were among the things which were seized under the warrant.

Thomas Hamilton, the prisoner's husband, went to the house early in the evening and Capt. Strauss took him to the station house and at first detained him there until he could discover the value of some of the articles in the trunks and cases. After two vanloads had been brought to the station, Capt. Strauss thought that Hamilton was an accomplice in the robberies which he believed had been committed. He was taken from the patrolmen's room and arraigned before Sergeant Hussey on the charge of being concerned in the supposed thefts.

When questioned by the Captain he denied having any knowledge of the majority of the goods which had been seized. Hamilton said that he was married four years ago at the Little Church Around the Corner. He also said that his wife had a great many pictures and other fancy articles at the time he married her, and that he also had a few things at that time, and both had accumulated by purchase other articles of value. He was locked up in a cell and will be taken to the Yorkville Court this morning.

The Salute Did Not Cause It.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard who were seen to-day all gave it as their opinion that it would have been utterly impossible for the East Boston fire to have been set by a salute fired by the cruiser New-York, as has been suggested by Fire Marshal Whitcomb. In any case, it would have been impossible for the guns of the New-York to start a fire in a sherd two or three hundred yards away. The cartridge used in the six-pound saluting guns is of such a nature that no sparks could possibly be thrown by it. The old-fashioned muzzle loaders used to be heavily wadded, and sent their wads flying a long distance, but it is doubtful if even one of these could have set the fire, although it might have broken a window.

Columbian Liberty Bell to Start.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Columbian Liberty Bell will start on its tour around the world on schedule time. Yesterday an unpatriotic constable seized the bell on a writ of attachment. The writ was secured at the instance of E. J. Noblett, who had a bill of $75 against the management of the bell for building a shed to house it on the lake front last winter. This morning the account was paid and the bell was released.

LORD DUNRAVEN GIVES UP THE CONTEST

Last of the America's Cup Races This Year Simply a Walk-over for the Defender.

VALKYRIE CROSSED THE LINE, THEN TURNED BACK

Because No Guarantee of Non-Interference by the Pleasure Fleet Was Given, Dunraven Decided Not to Race.

ALSO HE RECEIVED NO REPLY FROM THE REGATTA COMMITTEE

He Had Asked that the Course Be Kept Clear—Will Consider an Offer to Race off Marblehead—Thousands of Spectators on Excursion Boats and Steam Yachts Were Disappointed and Astonished at English Boat's Action.

The American champion yacht Defender sailed alone yesterday in the last of three races for the America's Cup. She had what is known to sporting men as a walk-over, and in all human probability no one ever saw a more disgusted set of sportsmen than those who went out yesterday in the hope of seeing a yacht race.

Such a thing as a walk-over had hitherto been unknown in the history of the America's Cup, and most of those who watched it yesterday were simply lost in amazement. That the Earl of Dunraven would utterly refuse to race and sail his yacht from the starting point back to Sandy Hook was something that never entered any yachtsman's mind. Yet that is precisely what happened.

The Defender sailed over the course alone within the prescribed limit of time, and won the final race, the Valkyrie having crossed the starting line with great courtesy in order to make a race of it.

It was away back in 1870 that the New-York Yacht Club had trouble with James S. Ashbury, owner of the Livonia, in arranging races for the America's Cup. The day before yesterday Mr. Ashbury passed away. Moses Grinnell was a member of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club at the time of the Livonia trouble. Yesterday one of the members of the Regatta Committee was Irving Grinnell, a son of Moses Grinnell. Those who see significance in coincidences will certainly find it here.

The story of the day's proceedings as they appeared to the spectators who went down to see the race is simply told. When the lovers of nautical sport turned out yesterday morning they had hopes of a splendid yachting contest.

A brisk westerly breeze was blowing, and as the tugs, steam yachts, and excursion boats went down the bay, sailing craft were seen heeling far over to leeward, and tearing along with smoking piles of foam under their lee bows. But old hands who were familiar with the freak of the wind around New-York Bay said that the breeze would die down with the last of the ebb tide, which was then running, and, perhaps, come up again with the first of the flood.

The breeze died down to a gentle zephyr, but it failed to come up again. Ten years ago yachtsmen would have looked for a drifting match, and a failure to make the race within the prescribed time limit. But in these days vessels like the Defender can slide along at a sufficient speed to make a race in a breeze that leaves only a glassy, rolling swell on the Cholera Banks.

As the fleet of excursion yachts turned into the Swash Channel, it was found that the breeze was becoming lighter and lighter, and that a long, gentle swell was rolling on the bar. It was what is popularly supposed to be a Valkyrie day; but evidently Lord Dunraven did not think so.

As the fleet drew near the lightship, the two yachts were descried dimly through the blue September haze that hung over the water. The Defender was readily made out twisting and turning about to the northward of the Sandy Hook Lightship, with her mainsail, club topsail, jib, and staysail spread to catch the silent zephyrs.

It was some time before the spectators could make out the Valkyrie, for they were all searching for another yacht with a spreading club topsail aloft. But after a time the knowing ones spied a big cutter down to leeward of the lightship without even a working topsail aloft. It was the Valkyrie under jib and mainsail. It was the general supposition that a club topsail would soon make its appearance, but it did not.

The Regatta Committee's tug, the Walter Luckenbach, took its position to the northward of the lightship, and lay calmly at anchor. When the time arrived for the preparatory signal the committee tug hoisted the signal indicating that the start was postponed fifteen minutes. This was because Lord Dunraven's yacht made no sign of getting ready for a race, and it was generally believed that the Earl held that the excursion fleet was too close to the line. In the course of ten minutes a clear space of half a mile around the line was made, and then the Regatta Committee decided that it was time to do something.

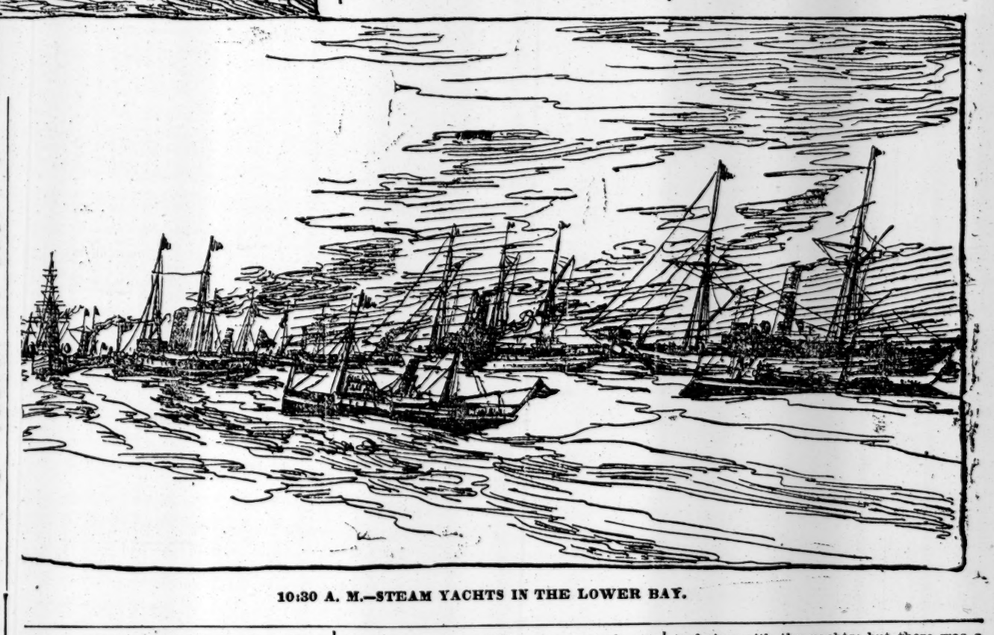
The signals D C S were set, indicating that the course would be east by south. The signal C had already been set up, meaning that the race would be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. The wind was west by north, so the committee had decided to send the contestants off shore first. It was just 11:10 when the preparatory gun was fired and the red ball run up to the stay between the tug's two masts. The Defender at once began to make ready for the start.

But there was no question now about the intentions of Lord Dunraven. His yacht was off to the southward and eastward of the starting line under jib and mainsail. Her forestaysail was up in stops, and she presently broke it out. But there was no topsail aloft, not even what the English call a jib header. It was beyond all question that the Valkyrie was not going to race.

Some spectators hoped that a clubtopsail would be run aloft at the last instant, for Lord Dunraven's private signal was flying at the main truck, and that was a hopeful sign. But the movements of the challenger were not. She kept away to leeward of the line, and cruised back and forth as if she were just out to see what was going on.

Every one looked around to see whether the accompanying fleet was in any way interfering with the yachts; but there was a clear space of a half mile to windward of the starting line, and abundant room was given for preparatory manoeuvres. The Defender was apparently all ready for a race, and had her spinnaker boom lowered away to starboard.

As 11:20 o'clock approached the excitement of the spectators became intense. The Defender was to the northward and westward of the starting line, and the Valkyrie to the southward and eastward. Two men were aloft on the latter, and it was hoped that she was about to yield to the temptation and make a race. The Defender came about well above the starting line and stood down toward it before the wind, with sheets trimmed aft. The Valkyrie ran up on the



10:30 A. M.—STEAM YACHTS IN THE LOWER BAY.

Lord Dunraven.
Principal Owner of Valkyrie III.

port tack and jibed under the stern of the lightship.

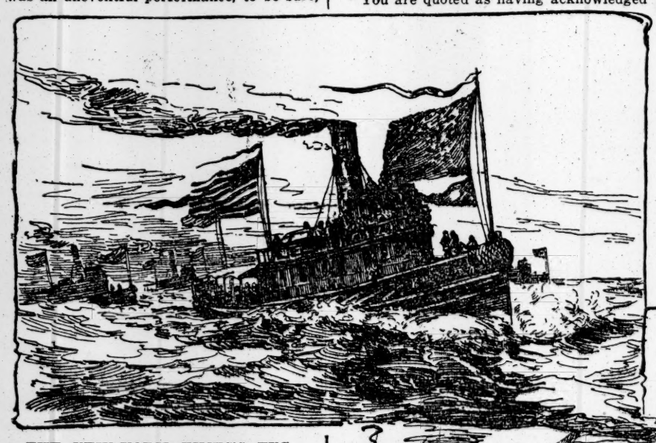
Suddenly the Defender eased off her sheets and stood for the line. The Valkyrie hauled by the wind and headed for it at the opposite end, near the Lightship. At 11:20 the starting gun was fired, and at 11:20:24 the Defender glided across the line close to the Regatta Committee's tug. The Valkyrie, now under mainsail, jib, and staysail, approached the line with her boom to port, and crossed at 11:01:59, just one second inside the handicap limit.

As soon as she had crossed she luffed right around the old red Lightship, describing a semicircle, and pointed her bow toward Sandy Hook. Then Lord Dunraven's private signal was hauled down from the main truck and the New-York Yacht Club flag was hoisted.

The tug E. H. Millard, flying Lord Dunraven's private signal on her bowstaff, ran up on the Valkyrie's lee bow and a line was thrown to her. In another minute the English yacht was proceeding under tow toward Sandy Hook, while a dozen tugs and steam yachts hastened after her and two or three let out derisive shrieks of their whistles.

The third and last of the America's Cup races of 1895 had become a walk-over. The series had ended in an empty fizzle, and a serious blow had been dealt to international yacht racing.

The Defender went smoothly on about her business, which was obviously to sail over the course and claim the race and the cup. She broke out her spinnaker and went steadily away before the light breeze. Some of the accompanying steam yachts went back, but many of them and all the excursion fleet went on over the course. It was an uneventful performance, to be sure,



THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S TUG.

for only one yacht was in the race. She took in her spinnaker presently, and proceeded under mainsail, clubtopsail, and balloon jibtopsail.

Light as the wind was, she made the run to the outer mark in a little over two hours, turning it at 1:26:59. As she luffed around and took in her balloon jibtopsail, the fleet blew whistles and fired guns, and men cheered as if there were really a race.

She went on the port tack at once, for the light breeze had hauled to the southward of west, and it was a long leg and a short leg to the finish. The beat back was by no means exciting, and the spectators resigned themselves to fruitless discussion of the situation. At 4:04:36 she crossed the finish line, having taken 2 hours 37 minutes 37 seconds to beat fifteen miles to windward in a breeze that left the ocean glassy.

Immediately after crossing the line, the Defender hoisted the American yachting ensign to her truck, while the accompanying vessels blew their whistles, and their passengers cheered. The steam yacht Embla hoisted brooms all over her, and tugboat skippers played tunes with their whistles. Then all hands started for New-York at full speed, anxious to find out what it all meant.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S REASON.

Withdrawal of Valkyrie Had Nothing to Do with the Protest.

Lord Dunraven dined last night with H. Maitland Kersey at the Racquet Club. He was interviewed there by a reporter for The New-York Times. He stated his case clearly. He said:

"The withdrawal of the Valkyrie from today's race had nothing whatever to do with the protest of Mr. Iselin against the Valkyrie after Tuesday's race.

"Of course, I think the Valkyrie was in the right, and if I had not thought so I would not have testified before the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club.

"Everybody on the Valkyrie thought that the Valkyrie was right, and the Defender wrong, and we all think so still, in spite of evidence given by those who were on the Defender.

"I believe the committee acted conscientiously, and decided as they thought proper, and from the point from which they saw the foul.

"The whole mishap was caused through the overcrowding of the excursion steamers at the starting line, and if we had had a clear course, and plenty of room in which to monoeuvre, no accident would have happened.

"In order to avoid a repetition of this, and realizing the danger in which all of these big boats are placed, I wrote a letter to the America's Cup Committee Tues-

C. O. Iselin,
In Charge of the Defender.

day night, and sent it to them by Mr. Kersey, requesting that it should not be opened until after the protest was settled.

"This letter has been made public. In it. I requested a postponement of the race scheduled for to-day, and asked that arrangments might be made to guarantee for the Defender and the Valkyrie a clear course, with no favors for either boat. Mr. Canfield and Mr. Buck, members of the America's Cup Committee, called on me at the Waldorf Wednesday evening, and we discussed the matter fully.

"I asked that the committee should put any member of the New-York Yacht Club they might select on my boat and any member on the Defender; and if, in the opinion of these two men, either boat was interfered with in any way during the race, either through having her wind cut, being blanketed, or receiving the wash of any of the steamers, that the race should be declared void and should be resailed.

"I also asked that the start should be delayed until there was room around the starting line for the yachts to manoeuvre safely, and that all the attending steamers should keep at least half a mile from the lightship.

"These gentlemen said that they did not see their way clear to postpone the race at that late hour or to grant what I requested. Late that evening I wrote another letter to the Cup Committee, which has also been made public, and this letter was sent to Mr. Canfield at the New-York Yacht Club House about midnight Wednesday. Mr. Canfield was not there, but the employe of the club promised that it should be delivered to Mr. Canfield before 7 o'clock next morning.

"We went down to the starting line this morning fully prepared for two conditions. We expected that the Regatta Committee would hoist the signal 'G,' asking, 'Do you consent to a postponement of the race'? In that event we would have assented. And if Mr. Iselin had assented we might have conferred together and arranged things satisfactorily.

"In the event of no such signal being given, we considered the most courteous thing to be done was to cross the line, have the Valkyrie's time taken in order that Mr. Iselin might have a race, and so end the whole trouble.

"No signal was given by the Regatta Committee, and when the starting signal was given the Valkyrie crossed the line, which made a race, and then retired.

"Some criticism has been made as to why the pennant of the Royal Yacht Squadron was lowered and the burgee of the New-York Yacht Club run up in its place. The mission of the Valkyrie from the Royal Yacht Squadron was ended, and being a member of the New-York Yacht Club, and being in New-York waters, I considered it the proper thing to hoist that flag."

Lord Dunraven was asked if he would consider any proposition to race again. He said he had not given the matter thought.

He was then asked what he would do in regard to the offer of Gen. Charles H. Taylor, who had offered a $5,000 cup as an international challenge cup trophy to be named the "Massachusetts Bay Cup," and to be sailed for off Marblehead.

Lord Dunraven said: "The offer is a generous and sportsmanlike one, but whether a race can be arranged is more than I can say now. I haven't given the matter much thought, having been too busy with other matters this evening."

"You are quoted as having acknowledged that the Defender is a better boat than the Valkyrie. Is this correct?" asked the reporter.

"It is entirely incorrect," was Lord Dunraven's reply. "The two yachts have not been fairly tried, and I certainly do not concede that the Defender is better than the Valkyrie."

LETTERS TO CUP COMMITTEE.

The Correspondence That the Yacht Club Men Ignored.

The following is the correspondence that passed between Lord Dunraven and the America's Cup Committee, the ignoring of which resulted in the Valkyrie's being withdrawn from yesterday's race:

Lord Dunraven's letter to the Cup Committee immediately after the race on Tuesday reads as follows:

Gentlemen: It is with great reluctance that I write to inform you that I decline to sail the Valkyrie any more under the circumstances that have prevailed in the last two races, and for the following reasons:

First—To attempt to start two such large vessels in such confined space and among moving steamboats and tugboats is, in my opinion, exceedingly dangerous, and I will no further risk the lives of my men or the ship.

Second—At the start of the first race the crowding was so great that we could not see the markboat and could not tell when we were near the line; and we were much hampered by steamboats, especially on the race home.

To-day on the reach home eight or nine steamboats were to the winward of me, and, what was worse, a block of steamboats were steaming level with me and close under my lee. I sailed nearly the whole distance in tumbling, broken water, in the heavy swash of these steamboats.

To race under these conditions is, in my opinion, insane, and I decline to submit myself to them again.

I would remind your committee that, foreseeing the trouble that might occur, I urged upon them the desirability of sailing off Marblehead or some locality other than New-York Bay, and they refused to do so. At the same time, I would testify to my full belief that your committee have done everything in their power to prevent overcrowding.

The fact is that when a contest between the representatives of two yacht clubs excites so much popular interest and attracts such crowds of people, if the races are sailed in the immediate neighborhood of a great city and the dates of the races and the times of starting are known and advertised, it is impossible to keep a course free from causes of exceptional danger and clear enough to assure the probability that the result of a match will be decided according to the relative merits of the competing vessels.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
DUNRAVEN.

The America's Cup Committee.

The America's Cup Committee received at 8 A. M. yesterday the following letter from the Earl of Dunraven:

439 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.,
Sept. 11, 11:30 P. M.

Dear Mr. Canfield—

I have just received your letter. I regret that being engaged at the time you and Mr. Buck were kind enough to call at the Waldorf, I could not then give a decided answer to the proposition made in one short conversation.

I have since considered the matter carefully. Your proposal to postpone the start until we have sufficient room meets only one out of more serious difficulties mentioned in my letter of the 10th, and if no solution can be found to these difficulties, I must adhere to my decision as expressed in that letter.

I am fully convinced that the Committee have done and would do to-morrow all in their power to keep a clear course; but under existing circumstances they are powerless.

As I told you, I would sail if the committee would take it upon themselves to declare the race to-morrow void, if in their judgment either vessel were interfered with by steamers and tugboats. I regret that you are unable to agree to that.

I regret also that the race fixed for to-morrow could not be postponed in order to give the committee ample time to consider my former letter, and I am sorry my letter was not delivered to you sooner.

As I explained to you, I was under the impression that the Cup Committee heard the protest, and, pending the decision, I did not think it right to place the letter in their hands. When I learned this morning that the Cup Committee had nothing to do with the protest I requested Mr. Kersey, to whom I had intrusted the letter, to hand it to you.

In case you do not receive this to-night I shall take Valkyrie to Sand Hook Lightship to-morrow morning and will cross the line to give Defender a start.

I inclose copy of letter I have written to Mr. Iselin and addressed to the New-York Yacht Club. Yours very truly,
DUNRAVEN.

All of the propositions of the above letter were discussed, the committee say, between Lord Dunraven and the members of the committee at 9 P. M. Wednesday.

The reply given to these conditions, therefore, was as follows:

First—That it was impossible in so short a notice to postpone the race fixed for to-day, Sept. 12.

Second—That the race would not be started until a clear space for manoeuvring was secured.

Third—That the committee could not assume the responsibility of agreeing to declare the race void if either vessel suffered from the accompanying steamers.

The committee regret that they were unable to send in an answer this morning.

As, however, their reply would have been the same as that conveyed verbally last night, the fact that no answer having been made is unimportant.

Signed for the committee,
JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.

DEFENDER DECLARED WINNER.

Formal Notice Posted in the Clubhouse Last Night.

Chairman S. Nicholson Kane of the Regatta Committee formally announced last night that the Defender was the winner of the series of races. The Regatta Committee reported to the Cup Committee which will report to the club.

The following statement from the Cup Committee was posted on the bulletin board:

"As there was some delay in replying to the letters of Sept. 10 and 11 from the Earl of Dunraven, the American Cup Committee beg to state that the letter of Sept 10 was handed to their Secretary about 12:30 P. M. Sept. 11, with instructions not to open it until a decision on the protest had been given by the Regatta Committee. This decision was not reached until 2:30 P. M. on that day, and from that hour no time was lost in laying the matter before the Cup Committee, and a verbal reply was made the same evening.

"The letter of Sept. 11 was delivered at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse at 1 A. M. Sept. 12, and delivered to the committee on the Regatta Committee boat at 8 o'clock the same morning."

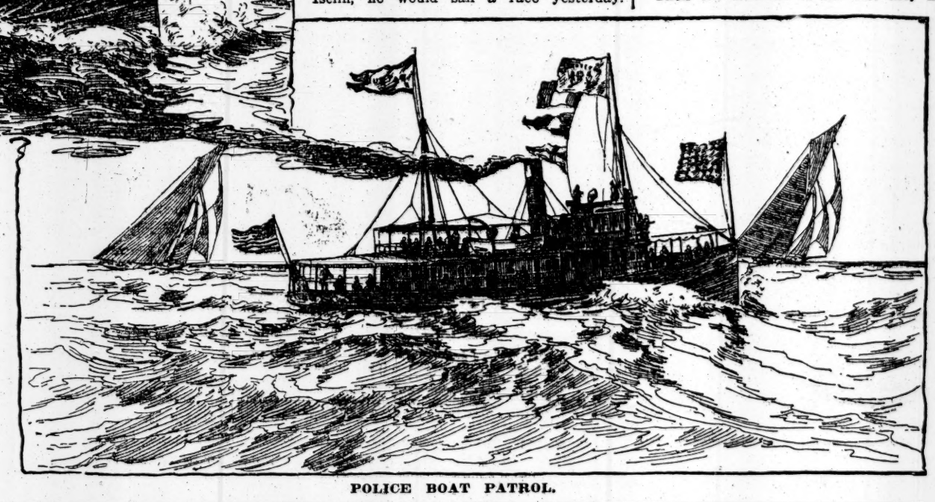
THE SPECTATORS DISGUSTED.

Could Not Understand Why the Valkyrie Refused to Race.

To say that the thousands of people who went down the bay yesterday to see the third of the series of races between the Defender and the Valkyrie were disgusted fails to express the condition of mind of the excursionists. They were mad clear through.

The general tone of the comments on the action of Lord Dunraven in "laying down," when he had come to the conclusion that he was beaten in his second mug-hunting expedition, would not appear well in print.

Among the throng of excursionists the most indignant lot were probably those on board the New-York Yacht Club's boat, the St. Johns. They went down because Lord Dunraven had announced on Wednesday evening that no matter what the decision of the Regatta Committee should be in the matter of the protest made by Mr. Iselin, he would sail a race yesterday.



POLICE BOAT PATROL.

That was the announcement made at the clubhouse on Wednesday night, and the members of the club felt very kindly toward the challenger for having shown such a sportsmanlike spirit in the face of a decision that many of the members of the club did not think a just one, because it was in direct opposition to the decision they had made in the case of the foul claimed by the Vigilant against the Defender in the races at Newport about a month ago.

When the members of the club began assembling on board the St. Johns they were talking about the justness of the decision and were either criticizing or approving the position of Mr. Iselin in insisting upon it that he should be awarded the race of Tuesday on a technicality, even if he did not win it. It came out after a time, while the St. Johns was plowing her way through the waters of the Bay to the Sandy Hook lightship, that Mr. Iselin had been beseeched by the members of the Cup Committee to withdraw his protest, and either concede the race to Lord Dunraven or else to refuse to accept, as a race, and consent to sail it over as if it were utterly void. To these entreaties he had turned a deaf ear in a very brusque fashion, and had insisted that the race should be awarded to him, even if Lord Dunraven should refuse to sail another race.

All this had been kept as a club secret, and there were some evidences of dissatisfaction among the members of the Iselin clique in the club that the matter had leaked out.

There are, as is now an open secret, two cliques in the New-York Yacht Club, and there are bitter feelings between the two. One set of members whom the Regatta Committee are said to represent are called the Iselin clique, and these insisted that the committee could have done nothing else than what it did, and that Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven had nothing to say

An Interesting Moment.

as to what should be done about the race, as, after the protest flag had been flown, the matter was wholly out of their hands, and entirely in the hands of the members of the Regatta Committee.

These held in rather a heated fashion during the discussions that were in progress that the committee could not "place the custody of the cup in jeopardy by allowing the race of Tuesday to be sailed over again," or by closing their eyes to the infraction by even the slightest degree of any of the racing rules, even if it should appear to be more sportsmanlike to allow the race to be sailed again, and that of Tuesday be called a void race.

The discussion as to the ethics of racing continued hot as was the weather until the St. Johns took up her position well to the leeward of the starting point, where the committee boat was anchored abreast of the old red hulk that marks the spot where the ship Scotland was wrecked. The discussion as to whether technicalities or sportsmanship should be the proper card to be played by the club continued until the excursionists sighted the Defender, under full sail, beating about the waters and waiting for the preparatory signal.

In a short time the Valkyrie, minus her great club topsail, was sighted, and then there was a cessation, and a rush for good places from which the race of the day could be seen, for no one doubted there would be a race. They had not then been introduced to the new Dunraven dodging habit.

Those on the St. Johns noticed that the excursion fleet, both of boats on which the general public could secure a passage and of steam yachts, was smaller than it had been on either of the other two racing days. It caused no surprise, as those who did go down were as sure as those who staid away that the race was a sure thing for the American boat. But the crowd that wished to be in at the death was a large one, and several excursion steamers had on board all they could comfortably accommodate.

The Captains of the boats had evidently read the morning papers, for they all kept well away from the starting point, allowing the two boats all the room they could possibly wish for to indulge in their preliminary manoeuvres. It was plain that they intended to give Lord Dunraven no chance for complaint on that score.

The fleet of patrol boats was rushing about warning Captains who were inclined to get within the half-mile limit that had been prescribed as about the proper one that should be given the boats to manoeuvre in. There was sea-room and to spare. The largest of the steam yachts kept away in the offing by a mile or more, and so set a good example for the excursion fleet, which the latter did not follow, however.

Those who were early at the scene set for the day's race not only had a good chance to see the big fleet assemble, but they had an opportunity to watch an absolute lack of activity on the part of the sailors on the Valkyrie. The racer had no topsail set, and though the course had been signaled as a run before the wind, the spinnaker boom of the Englishman was not in place. The preparatory gun was fired, and yet there was no effort on the part of the Valkyrie's sailors to set the necessary sails for a race. Then it suddenly dawned on the big crowd of people that Dunraven was not going to race. Naturally the inference was that he was not satisfied with the amount of sea room that had been given him.

The Valkyrie kept moving about as if she was going to make a start, and still her necessary racing sails were not set. The time for the start was coming nearer and nearer, and the people all wondered what the inactivity on the Valkyrie meant. They did not then know, as they learned later, that the Regatta Committee of the club had not accorded to Dunraven even the courtesy of an acknowledgment to a letter of protest that he had sent them on Wednesday night, and that he was miffed about that.

It was an anxious crowd that watched what was going on and tried to solve the mystery being unraveled before their eyes. They could find no solution for it when the starting gun sounded, and the Defender, with all her racing sails set and her spinnaker ready to break out, headed for the line. Then, breaking out her great cloud of canvas, she shot across the line and started for the goal, fifteen miles away. The Valkyrie followed lazily and listlessly, with only her ordinary sails, and the tactics of her skipper were baffling beyond solution. Surely the Englishman was not going to try and beat the Yankee with but a portion of her racing rig set. Yet that was what it looked like.

Then, as the Valkyrie moved over the line just one second before the handicap gun was fired, there came a solution of the whole thing. The big Englishman turned on her heels, and apparently made a dying kick at the Defender, left the course, and abandoned the race. It was a deliberate insult to the New-York Yacht Club, to the Racing Committee, and to the American people that at first stunned every one that saw it. The flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron that the Valkyrie had been flying was hauled down, and in its place was run up the burgee of the New-York Yacht Club, as the Valkyrie spurned the American waters and bade a final farewell to the club's race course. Her tug picked up a line from the challenger, and the British vessel moved away as if going to the city.

Then the meaning of all that they had seen became apparent to the crowd, a goodly part of which had come to the race partisans of the Valkyrie on the ground that her owner had not been fairly treated as a sportsman, though he might have had justice dealt to him in accordance with strict racing rules.

But in an instant these sympathizers were converted into a mass of people who were insulted by Dunraven in the most open fashion, and who resented the insult to the whole American people, and to the custodians of the America's Cup in particular. Hoots and cries of derision mingled with the hisses that were sent in the direction of the Englishman from all parts of the fleet. The people did not know what excuse, if any, Dunraven had for his deliberate insult, but they resented the insult as well as they could do so with their voices. That flier of the New-York waters, the fast and saucy Vamoose, drowned the voices in the screech of derision that went up from its whistle as the Valkyrie turned tail and sped away to the city.

Of course all interest in the day's outing was gone, now with the Valkyrie out of the race and the Defender left to go over the course alone, and so settle for another year, at least, the right of possession to the coveted cup. Part of the flotilla that had assembled for the race turned back to town, but two-thirds of the craft followed the Defender in her lonely and listless sail over the thirty-mile course.

With no competitor, the disgusted crowd disposed itself as best it could to while away the hours that would of necessity intervene before it could get back to town and find out what Dunraven's actions meant. Most of the people grouped themselves and fell to abusing Dunraven for having brought them out from the city to see such a fluke as this when he could just as well have announced the evening before that he should not sail his boat over the course. It was a day wasted, as there was no interest whatever in watching a sail-over.

On board the St. Johns, though it was the club steamer, the passengers were as much in doubt as to what the action of Dunraven was due as they were on the other craft. Among the passengers were a party of a dozen gentlemen from Montreal and Toronto, who had come on here expressly for the purpose of seeing this race. The action of a Britisher, whose sportsmanship has been so loudly proclaimed by the English press, was something that dumfounded them. They could not understand it at all, as it was contrary to all their accepted notions of what constituted the boasted British "sporting spirit." Without knowing if Dunraven had a good reason for refusing to sail the race they condemned what he had done in terms of unmistakable severity and expressed the deepest regrets that he should thus have violated all sporting ethics.

"If Lord Dunraven did not intend to sail the race," said one of this party of Canadians, "he should have allowed Valkyrie to remain at her anchorage instead of coming out here and compelling the Defender to go over the course alone, as he has done. He may have a good excuse for his action, but what it can be it is impossible to imagine."

Henry Kember, M. P., and two other Englishmen who arrived on the Spree in the early morning, were passengers on the St. Johns. One of these, who positively refused to give his name, had come 8,600 miles from the Continent of Europe in order to see one of the races between the two boats, and he was perhaps the most disgusted man on the St. Johns.

"I am a personal friend and long acquaintance of Lord Dunraven, and have come here expressly to see his yacht sail against the Defender," he said. "It was only at a great deal of personal discomfort that I was able to get here to see a race, and now when I get here I am not allowed to see the English craft sail over waters and in a wind that are just suited to her.

"I do not understand how Lord Dunraven could do what, on its face, looks to be so unsportsmanlike a thing, and he will have to have a very good reason for refusing to go over the course before I shall be convinced that he has not done wrong. Unless he has the very best of excuses it is certain that he will be condemned in the most unmeasured terms by the entire British press. If there is any one thing that a Britisher hates it is a coward. It does not seem possible that Duhraven is guilty of cowardice. But it looks like that, or else that he has deliberately intended to insult the Americans having charge of the affair."

All that Mr. Kember would say about the matter was: "I shall see Lord Dunraven this evening. He will have to have a very good explanation of what he has done today and a very good excuse for it in order to satisfy, not only myself, but the entire British people."

In a general way the members of the New-York Yacht Club on board their steamer denounced what they were pleased to think was a direct insult from the owner of the Valkyrie. A number of the members began an agitation for calling a special meeting of the club for the purpose of striking the name of Lord Dunraven from the membership list, and the movement had grown to quite considerable proportions before the St. Johns got the party back to her dock. The scheme may amount to nothing, however, when the clubmen get cooled down.

The club dissensions were also aired in a guarded manner, and several of the members seemed to think that the affair would result in the members of the Regatta Committee being forced to resign, if it should turn out to be true that they had refused to notice by even a simple acknowledgment the letter of protest that it was asserted Lord Dunraven had forwarded to them, though they did take pains to forward the text of it to only one of the New-York newspapers.

When the Defender crossed the line, after going over the course, she was greeted with a perfect bedlam of noise from the guns of the yachts that had gathered about the finish line and from the screeching whistles of the steam craft. What her reception would have been had she won the race over her English competitor it is impossible to imagine, as the din was something almost deafening and made such a racket as had never before been heard in the vicinity of Sandy Hook Lightship. The Embla, the Barracouta, and two or three other steam yachts dressed ship with all the bunting they had aboard in honor of the victory, even though it was gained without a struggle.

On board the Viking, a merry party sang at the top of their lusty voices the doggerel about "Only one boat in the world for me," cheering for the Defender in the intervals between the stanzas. Some one who was not a member of the Iselin faction of the New-York Yacht Club suggested the substitution of these lines as a club song:

We don't want to race;
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the cup,
We've got a boat,
We've got the committee, too.

BEFORE THE START.

Valkyrie's Failure to Put Out Her Club Topsail Caused Comment.

The Valkyrie, in tow of the tug E. H. Millard, and the Defender, towed by the tug Wallace B. Flint, left their anchorage off Bay Ridge between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Defender went down a long way ahead. The morning was brighter than on any previous race day. The sun was shining, there were some fleecy clouds on the sky and a haze on the water. A fresh southwest breeze was coming up through the Narrows.

The committee boats passed Bay Ridge on the way down about 8:30, and the Walter Luckenback, which, as heretofore, had the committee on board, stopped off the railway pier to take on board some one who came out in a naphtha launch. At that time none of the excursion steamers had started down, and very few steam yachts were under way. Below the Narrows there was a piping breeze from west-southwest, but outside the Hook the wind was light and from the west.

The sea was smooth, save for a moderate ground swell. The Defender reached the lightship before 10 o'clock. She had her largest club topsail set, and her staysail up in stops. Under mainsail, club topsail, and jib she sailed about as if her pinions had never been clipped.

At the same time the Valkyrie was about three miles west of the lightship, proceeding leisurely under mainsail and jib. The fact that she did not have her club topsail set was deemed a little strange, but as her crew were kneeling in a line on the starboard side it was supposed she was getting ready to set that sail. This supposition, it afterward turned out, was unfounded. On board of the Englishman were noticed Lord Dunraven, H. Maitland Kersey, Arthur Glennie, Sailmaker Ratsey, and Latham A. Fish, the representative of the New-York Yacht Club.

Upon the Defender's decks were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, H. B. Duryea, to represent the Valkyrie; William K. Vanderbilt, Nat Herreshoff, Herbert Leeds, Newberry D. Thorne, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Woodbury Kane. The "yaller" dog was

Some Young American Tars.

much in evidence, and trotted about the deck as if proud that his ship had a new topmast and was ready to race again on equal terms with her adversary. Although the topmast is of less diameter than the old one, it looked stout enough for all practical purposes.

The committee boat anchored north of the lightship at 10:35. The wind had fallen very light, but what there was of it was west by north, and so five minutes later the signals were displayed indicating that the course would be east by south. It may have been the unsatisfactory outlook for wind, or it may have been another circumstance to be spoken of directly, that induced the committee to postpone the start fifteen minutes, for at 10:55 a gun was fired, and the American ensign was hoisted at the fore to indicate the postponement.

All this while the Valkyrie had been standing off and on south of the lightship, while the Defender was doing likewise to the northward and eastward of it. Observers noted the distance between the two yachts, and remarked with satisfaction that neither skipper was going to run the risk of another foul. But one thing puzzled everybody. The Valkyrie still was without either gaff or club topsail, and no preparations to set the missing sail could be observed aboard of her. It takes from ten to twenty minutes to set a club topsail on one of these big yachts, and as the time for starting was less than twenty minutes away, it seemed next to impossible that the Englishman could be gotten ready for the race. As it was not to be expected that she would attempt to enter a run with the Defender under a gaff topsail, all sorts of conjectures were offered to account for her dilatory action. The most reasonable conclusion was that Lord Dunraven, piqued at the decision of the Regatta Committee on the protest, intended to go over the course under shortened sail as an intimation of his loss of interest in the contest.

But one guess was as good as another, and the result proved that all the guesses were wrong.

The Defender, to the northward of the committee boat, more than a mile away from the Valkyrie, was standing toward the land when the postponement signal was given. She had all plain sails set, but as soon as the gun was fired she lowered her staysail, and put her head up in the wind.

In that positon she remained until the interval between the preparatory and starting signals had nearly expired. Then she reset her staysail, paid off, and stood for the line. Her spinnaker pole was lowered to starboard, and her spinnaker sent up in stops as she went, while men went out on the bowsprit to pass along the balloon jibtopsail. Evidently regardless of what the Valkyrie might do, there was to be no loafing on her part. When the starting gun was fired, her spinnaker blew outboard like a great puff of white smoke, and she glided majestically across the line.

The Valkyrie at this time was some distance to the southward and westward of the lightship, in the same trim she had shown all the way down from the Hook, except that she had broken out her staysail. She was heading for the line, but moving at a snail's pace as compared with the Defender. There was absolutely no life on board. Every man was as motionless as a wooden figure nailed to the deck. Thus she crept up to the line while the people who had come down to see the race gazed at her in speechless astonishment.

At last her jib made a white patch on the red hull of the lightship, and foot by foot, it seemed inch by inch, her canvas covered up the wabbling hulk. Then a puff of white smoke from the committee announced that the limit for the start had passed. She had avoided a handicap by a few seconds, and now luffing up around the lightship, she went about and stood for the Hook, thus giving up the race.

Within fifteen minutes the Valkyrie had furled her sails and taken a line from the tug Millard. The tug opened wide her throttle valves and headed for the Swash Channel. About 2 o'clock P. M. the Valkyrie, followed by a fleet of newspaper tugs, dropped anchor off Owl's Head, Bay Ridge. A naphtha launch was quickly alongside, and the noble Lord Dunraven, with his guests, went immediately aboard the City of Bridgeport, which was anchored close by. No newspaper men were allowed to set foot on the Bridgeport, and the noble Lord, in response to all messages, sent word that he would not be seen. Later Mr. Arthur Glennie jumped into the steam launch of the English steam yacht Hermonie, and ran alongside of a newspaper tug. He did not leave the launch, but submitted himself to be questioned, as the launch lay by the tug. After the noble Lord and his guests had lunched on the Bridgeport, their luggage was transferred to the tug Millard. About 3:30 o'clock the whole party boarded the tug. The crew of the Valkyrie lined up on the starboard side of the City of Bridgeport, and, as the tug cast off, gave three cheers for Lord Dunraven. He and his companions acknowledged it by lifting their caps. Then the Millard steamed up to the city.

DEFENDER'S LISTLESS SAIL.

A Pretty Sight Under Full Canvas as She Went Over the Course.

The Defender crossed the line at 11:20:24, or less than half a minute after the starting signal, while the Valkyrie's time was 11:21:59, or just 1 second before the handicapping time. How the latter turned about has already been told. Probably nine-tenths of the spectators expected to see the Defender recalled, especially as the committee boat lay for some time at anchor, but she was not. She broke out her balloon jib topsail immediately after crossing the line, and was thus almost at once under full sail.

The wind had fallen very light. Its force was scarcely seven miles an hour, yet the Yankee boat glided along with a bone in her teeth. The sea was almost glassy, but there was considerable ground swell.

The excursion fleet split in half at the start. Nearly all of the big boats went after the Defender, but some of the smaller ones, many of the steam yachts, and all of the sailing yachts followed the Valkyrie back to the Hook.

It was not to be expected that there would be any interest in the Defender's walk-over, but many persons merely wanted to see her sail. The run out was without incident. The yacht made good time, considering the softness of the breeze, and rounded the outer mark at 1:26:58, and therefore covered the fifteen miles in 2 hours 6 minutes 34 seconds.

Leaving the mark on the starboard hand, she went off on the port tack, with an intermediate jib-topsail set in place of the balloon. The wind had hauled nearly to southwest, and she was thus able to lie within about a point of her course. She stood on this tack for about five miles, going through the water at a gait that made the spectators wonder how she could go so fast in so light an air. The wind hauled more to the westward after awhile, and forced her to make a short board to southward on the starboard tack.

Then she made another long board on the port tack, a second short board out to sea, and, finally, on the port tack laid her course for the lightship. She finished at 4:04:36, having done the windward work in 2 hours 37 minutes and 38 seconds. Her elapsed time was 4:44:12, and her corrected time 4:43:43. She was given the usual acclamation of cheering and steam whistles, and then the excursion fleet started for home, the bands playing and passengers singing "Hail, Columbia!" "The Red, White, and Blue," and other patriotic songs.

VALKYRIE'S INGLORIOUS RETURN.

Mr. Glennie Tells the Reason for the Failure to Sail.

After her astonishing performance at the start of the race that failed, the Valkyrie towed up to an anchorage off Bay Ridge, and was greeted in dead silence as she stole to her berth. The flag of the New-York Yacht Club, which was borne at her masthead, seemed a bit ashamed of itself for being there, and drooped its folds as if in disgrace.

The Baltic, the specially chartered tug of The New-York Times, hung close under the Valkyrie's counter during the trip up, and laid by when the yacht anchored. Shortly after the anchor had been let go, Lord Dunraven, H. Maitland Kersey, and Latham A. Fish, who represented the New-York Yacht Club on board the Valkyrie, were transferred in a steam launch to the City of Birdgeport, the tender of the English yacht.

A reporter for The New-York Times ventured alongside the yacht before the transfer was made. A number of the crew were near the railing, and an inquiry for Mr. Glennie, who is popularly supposed to represent Lord Dunraven, brought only scowls and dumb stares. Finally Mr. Glennie sauntered near.

"You have been told not to come alongside," was his civil reply to a question asked. "Now shove off."

About a half hour later Mr. Glennie got into a launch and went alongside one of the numerous newspaper tugs which were hovering near. He was greeted with many questions. One of them was, "What did it all mean—why had Valkyrie 'quit' when the race was called?"

The Englishman said that his lordship had written a letter, which had been handed by Mr. Kersey to A. Cass Canfield of the Cup Committee. He was not prepared to give the text of the letter. It was not to have been opened until the protest had been acted upon. In substance, the letter, Mr. Glennie said, requested the assurance of a clear course and non-interference by excursion craft. As the request had not, according to Dunraven's representative, been complied with by the Cup Committee, the race had not been sailed.

Mr. Glennie was not sure whether the Cup Committee had received the letter, but he believed it had.

"Our purpose in going across the line," he added, "was to act honorably, as, under the rlues, two boats must cross the line to make a race. We crossed the line so as to allow Defender to make a race."

The race would have been sailed, Mr. Glennie said, had the assurance been given before the preparatory gun was fired.

"Was not the course clear to-day?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, it was clear enough at the start," he admitted, "but how about the finish? You must look further than your nose, you know."

Asked as to what Lord Dunraven intended to do with Valkyrie, Mr. Glennie said he didn't know. He thought, however, that

Waiting for the Start.

there would be no more racing of Valkyrie against Defender. Lord Dunraven, he said, would say nothing.

Then Mr. Glennie gave a signal to the coxswain, and the launch puffed away. When the Valkyrie reached her anchorage off Bay Ridge, a launch from the Atlantic Yacht Club went alongside and hailed her. Latham E. Fish, the representative of the Defender on the Valkyrie yesterday, boarded the launch and went to the Atlantic Clubhouse, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Fish was taken ill while on the Valkyrie, and was only able to go ashore with considerable exertion.

He was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times immediately upon his arrival at the Atlantic Clubhouse.

"Will you kindly inform The New-York Times what were the reasons for the withdrawal of Valkyrie from to-day's race?" he was asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Fish.

The yachtsman was in such evident distress that further conversation was out of the question.

Mr. Fish asked for a room at the Atlantic Yacht Club. He was made as comfortable as possible. It was stated last night that he was suffering from prostration, brought on by the intense heat. At 4 o'clock, although Mr. Fish had at first declined to have a physician summoned, he was given medicine, which acted so that he fell asleep. He was feeling better last evening. He was, however, too ill to talk about the occurrences of yesterday.

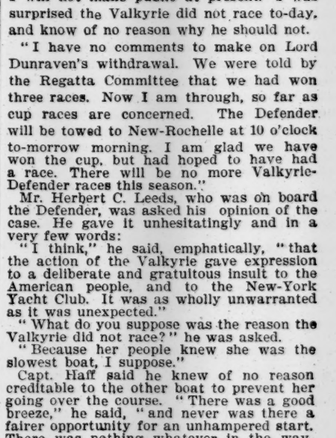
The tug Millard was lying alongside the tender City of Bridgeport, and flying the Dunraven colors. The crew of Valkyrie had in the meantime been transferred to the Bridgeport, and toward 4 o'clock there were indications that something of importance was about to happen on board. Valises and wraps and many articles of luggage were transferred from the Bridgeport to the tug, and then was heard the hoarse-throated command, "Get on deck, all you men!"

A green bag, empty, and apparently overlook when his Lordship's other baggage was being transferred, was tossed from the Bridgeport to the deck of the Millard. An unpretentious tug was near, her crew interested and irreverent watchers of the proceedings. One lifted up his voice and shouted to a neighbor:

"Get on to de bag they brought over to put de cup in." And the long line of surly looking Britons who had been drawn up on the Bridgeport deck scowled darkly.

The Dunraven party passed over the gangplank, the word was given to cheer, and the sailors cheered. Then the tug steamed away.

The minutes increased and the vanguard of the returning fleet was sighted. The yacht Ramona came dancing into view with ten American ensigns strung on her halliards. Then the tug Ben went by, and



A Bad Day for the Scotchman.

as she passed the Valkyrie she shrieked derision of that craft. The yacht Embla, with a half-dozen brooms decking her pilothouse, flashed by, and then the John Sylvester, thronged with excursionists and careened almost to her beam ends by her shifted cargo of human freight, passed close to the Valkyrie.

Her people gazed in silence at the yacht for a few moments, and then the steam whistle of the vessel commenced hooting and the passengers took up the jeer and jeered louder.

One by one the vessels of the excursion fleet went by and few of these there were which did not fling some taunt at the British yacht.

WHAT THE YACHTSMEN SAY.

Mr. Iselin Surprised that the Valkyrie Did Not Race.

Mr. Iselin was seen and said: "I wrote a letter to Lord Dunraven last night offering to call Tuesday's race off and sail over again. He declined to do so. These letters I will not make public at present. I was surprised the Valkyrie did not race to-day, and know of no reason why he should not.

"I have no comments to make on Lord Dunraven's withdrawal. We were told by the Regatta Committee that we had won three races. Now I am through, so far as cup races are concerned. The Defender will be towed to New-Rochelle at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. I am glad we have won the cup, but had hoped to have had a race. There will be no more Valkyrie-Defender races this season."

Mr. Herbert C. Leeds, who was on board the Defender, was asked his opinion of the case. He gave it unhesitatingly and in a very few words:

"I think," he said, emphatically, "that the action of the Valkyrie gave expression to a deliberate and gratuitous insult to the American people, and to the New-York Yacht Club. It was as wholly unwarranted as it was unexpected."

"What do you suppose was the reason the Valkyrie did not race?" he was asked.

"Because her people knew she was the slowest boat, I suppose."

Capt. Haff said he knew of no reason creditable to the other boat to prevent her going over the course. "There was a good breeze," he said, "and never was there a fairer opportunity for an unhampered start. There was nothing whatever in the way, unless you want to count a little fishing smack, which was a half-mile or so away and somewhere near the course, but not in the least in the way. It was a fair run to leeward and a beat back against a good breeze. Well, I don't want to say much. I am glad it is over with. And there is a good deal of inward satisfaction here," he added, slapping his breast.

"Which do I think the better boat? Well, I will tell you as I told Mr. Vanderbilt today. I am willing, poor man as I am, to stake $500 in a five-thousand-dollar pool, for a match race against Valkyrie any time it can be got up. That is what I think of Defender."

Ex-Commodore Smith made the following statement regarding the races:

"There is no condition of the agreement as to sailing the cup races that has not been strictly lived up to by the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club. The endeavor to interpose new conditions a few hours before an appointed race by Lord Dunraven should have hardly been attempted, certainly not insisted upon to the extent of imposing new terms, which if not attended to might result in his withdrawing from the race, if he so decided, after reaching and going over the line. There was no course left but to start the yachts by the committee, nor could any course be taken but to have the Defender sail over the course.

"This, under the rules, made her the winner to-day. Mr. Iselin offered to sail the race of Sept. 10 over,

the annals of sport. We can hardly believe that the result of the contests is more satisfactory to honorable American sportsmen than it is to ours. There has been no fair trial of the merits of the two yachts."

Regarding the action of Lord Dunraven in returning after having crossed the starting line in to-day's race, The Herald will say:

"It must be said that his Lordship took his reputation in his hand, but, on the whole, we think his action amply justified, if only by the statement of Mr. J. Frederic Tams, that British yachtsmen must give up the idea of again contesting for the possession of the cup."

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow, regarding the America's Cup contest of to-day, that it thinks the Valkyrie was right in not risking herself and her crew among the pitiless swarm of boats in Lower New-York Bay, and that it was better for her to toe the mark and then contemptuously give up the contest. Continuing, The Chronicle will say:

"So we suppose there is an end to the rather ghastly farce called the international yacht race of 1895, and probably of all Anglo-American yacht racing on the other side of the Atlantic. Lord Dunraven will probably come home on to-morrow's Cunarder. He will have the sympathy of every Englishman. We can boast, antique, slow-witted race though we be, that we can show our American friends how to conduct a great sporting event with decency and in good order."

The Standard will say:

"It is not intentional interference that Lord Dunraven complains of, but the impossibility of a fair contest under such conditions. It will likely be a very long time before British yachtsmen race again for the cup, when the conditions are such as to render the result a mere matter of chance."

The Daily Graphic will say:

"On both sides of the Atlantic the utmost sympathy will be felt with Lord Dunraven, who has acted with much dignity under trying circumstances. The American possession of the cup will not again be challenged until the authorities there arrange for a properly clear course."

The Daily News will say: "It is a most melancholy fiasco, and regrettable beyond measure, but Lord Dunraven, it must be allowed, is the best judge of what is fair play for his boat. He foresaw danger when he asked the Regatta Committee to hold the contest in less crowded waters. They did not comply with the request, and they will not escape the censure of the American public. It is a pity that the Valkyrie should leave American waters without having had one fair trial of her strength."

"Could not," the News asks, "a race be sailed for love far from the madding crowd of New-York?"

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Telegraph will say: "If the American public will not submit to the dictates of good order and self-restraint, which elsewhere are stronger than any police, they cannot blame an English gentleman for refusing to risk his crew and vessel in the hubbub of such a scene."

The Times will say:

"It will be generally held that the weighty reasons urged by Lord Dunraven justify him in adopting the course he has taken. The persons chiefly to blame are the Captains of the excursion steamers and the sightseers, who insisted upon crowding the yachts. The American sportsmen appear to have behaved with the fairness and sense of honor we should have expected of them. If the committee would consent to holding the races in clear water, we do not doubt that either Lord Dunraven or some other British challenger would speedily test the powers of American builders and yachtsmen once again. The committee cannot escape some share in the blame for what has happened. It attempted an impossible task when it undertook to control the mob of excursionists without adequate means, and, despite a fair warning, the consequence has been the complete failure of a meeting on which high hopes were fixed on both sides of the Atlantic."

CAREERS OF DUNRAVEN AND ISELIN.

The First Once Prominent in Politics—The Other a Banker's Son.

Although on this side of the Atlantic Lord Dunraven is looked upon as a man who has devoted his life chiefly to sport of various kinds, in Great Britain he had at one time the promise of becoming a statesman of some influence with his party.

Lord Dunraven was born in 1841. Early in the sixties he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, where he made a favorable impression upon his classmates as a peer who could think for himself and a sportsman who found time for serious study.

He joined the First Life Guards in 1865, but left that regiment two years later to become the special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in the war between England and Abyssinia. He was so enamored with this work that he continued it for the same journal throughout the Franco-German war, which broke out in 1870. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1871, and in 1875 became Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the County of Stirling, thus showing his ambition to be the chief social magnate in a Scotch county, where he had considerable property.

He spoke occasionally in the House of Lords after this, and when the Nineteenth Century Magazine was started by James Knowles, he contributed several articles to its pages, chiefly on geographical subjects. He took an active interest in what is known in England as the fair-trade movement, which is merely protection in the guise of countervailing duties. He also displayed considerable sympathy with the needs of the poor, making various addresses on how their wants could be alleviated without any departure from sound Tory doctrines.

The consequence of this serious turn for the business of politics was that he began to be regarded as a sort of leader among the younger Tory peers, who were anxious to provide remedies for social diseases without committing the country to any extensive schemes of doctrinaire radicalism.

When Lord Salisbury formed his first administration in 1885, he picked out Lord Dunraven as Under Secretary for the Colonies. This was, perhaps, hardly equal to Lord Dunraven's reputed deserts at the time, but it was supposed to be a stepping stone to higher political honors. The first Salisbury administration lasted only a few months and it was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone's first home rule administration, which also lasted less than a year.

Lord Dunraven resumed his old post in Lord Salisbury's second administration in 1886, but resigned in 1887. Whether he thought that he ought to be promoted to a Cabinet place or whether he became tired of the hard work of official routine, has never been satisfactorily explained. To resign with a chief like Salisbury at the head of the administration is usually a perpetual bar to another offer of office, as Lord Randolph Churchill, to his chagrin, found out. So it has happened that Lord Dunraven's interest in politics has apparently declined since 1887.

At all events, so far as the public knows, he was not asked to take office a few months ago when Lord Salisbury formed his third administration.

The titles of Lord Dunraven's published books give a fair idea of his tastes and versatility. He has written several essays on "Fair Trade," two geographical works, "The Great Divide," dealing with travels in the Upper Yellowstone region in 1874, and "The Soudan, Its History, Geography, and Characteristics," a book on Irish architecture, dealing with round towers and early Irish churches, and a book on "The Irish Question," published in 1880. He is also one of the leading writers in England on the subject of hunting. His yachting proclivities were not noticed in his own country until his first challenge of the Vigilant two years ago.

C. Oliver Iselin is a son of Adrian Iselin, the banker. He won fame as a yachtsman several years ago through sailing sandbaggers and small boats on the Sound, and winning many races.

His first big boat was the seventy-foot sloop Titania, the crack boat in her class. On the death of his first wife, who was a Miss Garner, he retired from yachting for a few years. When, in 1893, Lord Dunraven challenged for the sup with the Valkyrie Mr. Iselin helped organize a syndicate and had the Vigilant built. He managed the yacht in all her races, and succeeded in successfully defending the cup.

Last year he married Miss Hope Goddard of Providence, and went to England. While there he sailed the Vigilant in one or two of her races against the Britannia, and was successful in defeating the crack English cutter.

When Lord Dunraven challenged again for a race this year, Mr. Iselin, E. D. Morgan, and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt furnished the money to build the Defender, and Mr. Iselin managed the yacht for the syndicate.

YORKTOWN'S PLEASANT PARTY.

An Enjoyable Outing, Notwithstanding There Was No Race.

Six hundred persons went to see the yacht race on the Old Dominion steamship Yorktown, which left her pier at the foot of Beach Street at 9 o'clock A. M. The Yorktown displayed her speed qualities going down by outstripping many boats that had started out ahead of her. This helped to put every one in the most agreeable humor. The fact, too, that the number of passengers was limited to 600 prevented any jostling or crowding.

On the way down Ogden Goelet's yacht, the White Ladye, nearly ran her bowsprit into the Yorktown. An accident was avoided, however, largely by the good judgment displayed by the Captain of the Yorktown.

There was great disappointment manifested when it was found that the Valkyrie had withdrawn from the race, and every one fell to guessing at the reason, and kept guessing until the Yorktown swung into her dock.

The Yorktown being a seagoing craft afforded many luxuries and conveniences not found on the ordinary excursion boats, and the management left nothing undone that could add to the comfort of those on board.

Among the passengers on the Yorktown were D. Winants; A. S. Allen, Bloomfield, N. J.; H. H. Gutman; P. Meister, Croton Falls, N. Y.; J. Lee Judson and George Redmond, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Orton, Newark, N. J.; W. E. Clawes, Hempstead, L. I.; J. B. Keith, Boston, Mass.; Frank Arnold; T. R. Hand, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. A. Paterson, Troy, N. Y.; D. F. Harrington, Brooklyn; W. B. Phelps, Oswego, N. Y.; George Marshaw and party, Brooklyn; John Purdon, New-Brighton, S. I.; G. M. Eames, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. L. Clarke, T. R. Cogan; H. J. Cooley, Plainfield, N. J.; Frank Hall, Homestead, N. J.; William Davidson, Montreal, Canada; James Cumming, Newark, N. J.; W. R. Talbott, Greenwich, Conn.; C. S. Williams, Newburg, N. Y.; George Richards, Dover, N. J.; Gen. W. D. Whipple, J. R. Dunbar; J. H. Matthews, Bridgeport, Conn.; P. D. Sturges, F. T. Garrettson, T. S. Clarkson; Gen. S. Latimer, North Carolina; Mrs. W. Parker, New-Canaan, Conn.; Charles Beattle, Bayonne, N. J.; J. B. Ireland, Springfield, Mass.; G. B. Pierson, Ramapo, N. J.

R. G. Abercrombie, Irvington, N. J.; E. W. Wilson; H. A. Hull, New-Brunswick, N. J.; John O'Neill; W. D. Hardy, Muskegon, Mich.; S. Phillips, C. H. T. Collis, C. Du Bois, C. Wooley; W. J. Hull, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; J. L. Thompson, W. P. Warren, Alfred Renshaw, and George S. Robinson, Troy, N. Y.; John DeWinter, J. N. Littauer, J. E. Morris, Lewis Horn, R. Tenbroeck.

Dr. J. B. Stiles, Lawrence Abbott, C. R. Spence, Dr. J. B. Burdette; Mr. Barr, Chile, South America; J. F. Doyle, E. S. Allen, C. N. Vilas; A. Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; E. N. Anable, William Skiddy, J. N. Ballantine; C. B. Cook, Patterson, N. J.; M. Robinson, Philadelphia; Thomas Sherman, G. A. Clark, Oscar Frommel; W. M. Burrows, Philadelphia; H. Schwarzwalder; C. B. Wood, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. E. Morrison, Newton, N. J.; E. R. Leavitt; S. Conde, Oswego, N. Y.; T. S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; H. P. Kirkham, G. D. King; L. Brann, Paterson, N. J.; D. Perry, Lake Placid, N. Y.; M. S. Driggs; M. Seymour, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Hindley, Sheldon Hopkins; G. L. Spalding, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. W. T. Greene, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; C. E. Skelton, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. L. Orth, Harrisburg, Penn.; G. D. Ripley, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; C. A. Halt; E. C. Tooker, Larchmont, N. Y.; H. Valentine, Woodridge, N. J.; J. A. Cross; John Peck, Haverstraw, N. J.; J. A. Smith, Centreville, N. Y.; W. E. Parsons, Springfield, Mass.; John Harlan, D. McRae.

ANOTHER GRAND ARMY ACCIDENT.

Many Persons Injured by the Fall of a Louisville Reviewing Stand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Another accident to-night served to mar the festivities attendant upon the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment and Reunion of Northern and Southern soldiers. The result was not as disastrous as the artillery horror, but many people narrowly escaped being crushed to death.

The accident occurred during the display of pyrotechnics, on the Ohio River front. In the rear of the Galt House, on the Louisville bank of the river, a grand stand had been erected for the occupation of Grand Army officials and visiting members of the press. Thousands of sightseers, Louisville people, and residents of the Indiana side gathered on the banks of the river to watch the exhibition of fire works. Without a moment's warning, the floor of the grand stand, which had been crowded beyond a safe capacity, collapsed. The fall of scores of occupants inflicted all manner of painful, but not serious, injuries.

Hundreds of men, women, and children who were crowded in the rear part of the stand, made a rush for the ground, but cooler headed men shouted to the 2,000 people on the rear seats, that there was no danger. A panic was averted. Several women fainted from fright and pain, and the ambulance corps, which had been kept convenient to the scene in case of accident, removed them to their homes or hotels.

FLORENCIO BUSTAMENTE'S FATE

A Rumor that He Was Saturated with Coal Oil and Burned Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—An evening paper publishes a long account of the capture of Gen. Florencio Bustamente at La Libertad. It says that Bustamente probably met a fearful death at La Libertad soon after he was landed from the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney.

Just before the steamer left port, the rumor came from the shore that he had been seized by a maddened populace, saturated with coal oil, and roasted alive. The Sydney's passengers did not have an opportunity to verify this revolting report, but they all testify that such was the news brought off to the steamer a few minutes prior to sailing.

According to the article the American Consul General, Mr. Cooper, demanded of Capt. Johnson that Bustamente be surrendered after that officer had refused to take any part in the search for the refugee.

In fact, he had refused to permit armed men to make the search. Capt. Johnson then ordered his crew to make search, and Bustamente was found hidden in the coal bunkers. Soon after he had been hurried ashore, the rumors of burning by oil reached the ship.

Richard Mansfield Much Better.

At the home of Richard Mansfield, 104 West Eightieth Street, it was said late last night that the actor was much improved, and resting more quietly. The attending physician says there is now no danger of typhoid complications.

Latest Arrival.

SS Rotterdam, from Amsterdam, passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:05 A. M.

TEGUCIGALPA IS RUINED

Most Terrible Earthquake Ever Experienced in Honduras.

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

Considerable Property Destroyed in the Largest City of the Republic, at Covajuanca, and Elsewhere.

YETAPAN, Honduras, Sept. 12.—A courier arrived yesterday from Yetapan and announced the most terrible earthquake ever known in that section. The loss of life and property is enormous.

Three hundred people are said to have perished. On Sunday the shocks commenced, lasting all day and night at intervals, causing much damage, and the greatest fear among the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood.

By Monday the city was filled by an addition of 3,500 people from the mountains and outlying villages. During Monday night sheets of flame appeared at different points to the northwest, rising to immense heights.

Tuesday morning the shocks ceased, quiet was restored, and people left town for their homes. At 9 o'clock that night, however, heavy rumbling noises were heard, shortly after followed by a reappearance of the flames in the mountains, which shot up several hundred feet. Frightened people again flocked to town, and at midnight the church tower fell, carrying with it the roofs of three houses. Nine people were killed and eighteen wounded.

Rumbling which sounded like the heaviest cannonading commenced and lasted over an hour and a half, the people rushing madly through the streets, praying and crying. Just before daylight another prolonged shock, which is variously calculated to have lasted from two and a quarter to three minutes, rocked the whole town as if it were a cradle.

Many fleeing people were killed by rocks, which fell in a perfect shower like a hailstorm. Smoke from the mountains to the northwest rose to an enormous height, followed shortly after by the bursting of flames from the mountain sides and the throwing out of rocks and lava.

Shortly after streams of molten lava set fire to a number of houses on the mountain side. Cattle grazing near by fled and were killed, being engulfed in the lava which continued flowing in immense streams.

It is reported at Yetapan that seventy-one houses were destroyed. One hundred and fifty-three dead bodies have been recovered there, and many more are missing.

At Covajuanca thirty-seven houses were destroyed. Ninety-five bodies were recovered.

At Cayuscat twenty-nine houses were destroyed, and one hundred and eleven bodies were recovered. It is impossible yet to give a full account of the disaster. Many small settlements are believed to have been destroyed.

Shocks extended over the whole Yetapan chain, and flames are seen also in the Pacaya Mountains. The shocks have now ceased, but the smoke is still discernible at different points in the mountains. It is feared that the end is not yet.

A company of soldiers which left in pursuit of bandits from Yetapan to the coast has not been heard from, and it is feared they are all killed. The shocks were first from northeast to southwest and later completely contrary. People are still leaving the scene of the catastrophe, in fear of their lives. Help for the victims is being asked for from the capital.

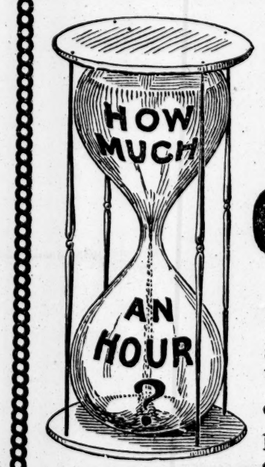
Tegucigalpa is on table land, forty miles southwest of Comayagua. The population is 12,000.

It is the largest and finest city of the republic. In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines.

Pastor of One Church Sixty Years.

From The Baltimore American.

The Rev. Henry Scheib, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, on Gay Street, in a few weeks will have completed the sixtieth year of his ministryship, and there will be an appropriate celebration of this notable event. Despite the fact that Mr. Scheib celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, last month, his mind remains active, and he enjoys good health. Zion Church was his first and only charge, and of those who were members when he was installed only six are now living. Mr. Scheib thinks he is entitled to the distinction of having married a larger number of couples than any other minister in the State. During the long years of his ministry, he has performed the marital ceremony 5,000 times.



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ROW IN THE CONVENTIONS

Police Cleared the Hall in the Twenty-fifth District.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES OF DISORDER

Split in the Twenty-eighth—Tried to Shut Out Col. Cruger—Fassett a Delegate—Platt Carries the Day.

Thomas C. Platt walked leisurely up Broadway about 8:30 last night in a full dress suit. He looked as cool as any man on Broadway. At the same hour, in various Assembly districts of the city, Platt followers were sweltering in cellars and small halls, struggling and fighting in the ugliest, liveliest, and altogether most exciting Assembly district conventions ever held.

The conventions were held in all the Thirty-five Assembly districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention and to the Republican County Convention. As was indicated by the primaries of Tuesday night Platt won a decisive victory last night.

Perhaps the hottest fight of all was that in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where the friends of the Mayor's secretary, Job E. Hedges, tried to secure control against the Platt forces headed by Thurlow Weed Barnes and James W. Auten. This convention was held in the basement of the "Chimney Corner," at Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. The meeting room was at about the temperature of a Turkish bath. The temperature of most of the contestants was several degrees higher. Some very fine work had been done by Mr. Hedges since the primaries, and that made the Platt men all the hotter. But the Platt men had been doing some work, too.

Delegates were hauled and mauled from side to side, until they scarcely knew where they stood. This was all before the convention met, and so when it did meet the excitement was at the highest pitch. Platt was bent on capturing this district, because for years it has been the stronghold of the anti-Platt forces, and while Platt, in his dress suit, went to the theatre, his friends struggled fiercely for the mastery.

In the overheated basement the delegates gathered about 8 o'clock, and were at first, apparently, peaceful and quiet. Nothing unusual happened until Delegate Ludwig suddenly jumped to the table, rapped upon it with his cane, and tried to call the meeting to order. Immediately John C. O'Conor, representing the anti-Platt forces, and Michael J. McCann, the Platt forces, made for the table. Their adherents tried to push them on top of the board. The language used is not printable. A Tammany primary was never so indecent in its use of expletives.

Ludwig was thrown about from right to left. Now and then his body seemed to be passing through the air over the heads of the crowd. McCann gained the top of the table and tried to make a speech.

"Come down out of that!" yell an anti-Platt man.

"Let him speak! Let him speak!" yelled the Platt men.

McCann was hauled down. All was then confusion. It was just like a college rush, only more bad language was used. There was apparently no striking of blows, but the feeling ran about as high as if there had been.

"Clear the room! Clear the room!"

There was only four policemen present at the beginning of the row. Sergt. Corry, who was in charge, telephoned for the reserves to the Thirtieth Street Station. They came. Capt. Pickett in citizen's clothes came with them. They quickly cleared the hall of all but the reporters. Then the delegates were allowed to return, and when the place was pretty well filled again Mr. McCann wrapped for order, and said he was authorized as a member of the County Committee to call the meeting to order. Then came another hubbub.

Amasa Thornton, recently of St. Lawrence County, moved that McCann be made temporary Chairman. John C. O'Conor at once objected to McCann's election, and it was finally agreed that James W. Auten and a representative of the anti-Platt faction should mount the table, call the roll and count the vote on the question as to whether O'Conor or McCann should be made temporary Chairman. This work was accomplished only after there had been an incessant wrangle and a vast amount of swearing. Nothing like it was ever seen in the district before.

McCann won this sortie, getting fifty-two votes, against Mr. O'Conor's forty-four. There was wild yelling at this. It was evident that Platt, who was enjoying the theatre up on Broadway in his dress suit, had the best of it, but there were several absentees and Mr. Hedges, who was sitting in a draught at the Blaine Club keeping cool, expected to gain in the substitutions. The excitement ran high.

The convention finally broke up in a row at 12:45 o'clock this morning. Many of the delegates and others were driven out by the police.

There was no election at this time, but as soon as the delegates reached the sidewalk, the list was called and the Platt men, headed by James W. Auten, went back to the hall and elected the ticket headed by Mr. Auten.

The anti-Platt men did not attend this second convention, and declare that there must be another convention to-night. In an interview early this morning, Mr. Auten said:

"We have elected our ticket, and we are going to the State Convention. We have defeated Mr. Hedges, and we do not care whether they try to hold another convention or not. There was confusion at the end of the first session of the convention, and the police dispersed the crowd. We returned afterward, however, and attended to the business."

Mr. Hedges said that the proceedings referred to by Mr. Auten were farcical and irregular.

In the Twentieth District, at Garfield Hall, the Platt men had it all their own way. They not only had a majority of the delegates, but they also tried to keep Col. S. V. R. Cruger and his men out of the meeting hall. James L. Stewart, the Platt leader, met Col. Cruger, and his delegates at the door, and refused them admission, on the ground that four of his delegates were office-holders. Mr. Stewart is responsible for the statement that Col. Cruger put his hand threateningly upon his hip pocket, as if to draw a weapon.

"What did you do then?" Mr. Stewart was asked afterward.

"I said: 'Mr. Cruger, you are a gentleman. Then the police pushed me back, and Col. Cruger's men got into the hall. After Col. Cruger saw what had been done he called his men out.'

Col. Cruger bolted the convention with his followers. The latter held another convention and elected a contesting delegation. The Platt men's conduct at this convention was silly.

The convention in the First Assembly District, held at 212 Greenwich Street, resulted in a triumph for the Brookfield men. The Platt men, twelve strong, headed by their leader, S. McGrath, left the hall when this became apparent. Much surprise was expressed when the name of Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield was found at the head of the ticket, but no opposition was made after the Platt men had left the meeting place.

Edward Lauterbach was elected a delegate from no less than three Assembly districts, including his own.

Cornelius N. Bliss was elected in the Eighteenth, owing to the fight in the Twenty-fifth. The Brookfield people elected W. Sloat Fassett from the Fourth Assembly District for fear he might not be elected from Chemung. These were some of the surprises of the conventions.

One of the hardest fights developed in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, where the tickets were headed by Edward Lauterbach on one side, and by Benjamin Oppenheimer on the other. The ultimate result was that the Oppenheimer men, after they were defeated in the election of a temporary Chairman, left the convention hall, and held another convention at their own club. The matter will be fought out at Saratoga.

The convention in the Twenty-eighth was called for Ruby Hall, at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue. At an early hour Capt. Dean and a squad of officers were on the ground, and the Oppenheimer men opened the ball by demanding of the police that they allow no one to enter the hall until 8 o'clock, the hour called for the convention. To this the police agreed, and when the doors were thrown open the police and a member of each of the factions stationed themselves at the door, and none but delegates were admitted.

As soon as the delegates were seated pandemonium broke loose. Both Oppenheimer and Henry C. Adee claimed to have the official lists from the County Committee, and both made a simultaneous break for the chair. Oppenheimer carried a gavel which he had brought with him, and Adee waved the official list. The delegates who had stripped themselves for battle were yelling at the tops of their voices, and a crowd of several hundred people had gathered on the street, attracted by the yells. Above the din Adee yelled that he held the official list, and that he would preside.

At this point Capt. Dean came into the room, and after a hand-to-hand fight with some of the more obstreperous members, succeeded in getting some kind of order. Then Leo Oppenheimer turned to the Captain and shouted that if Adee attempted to preside he would order his arrest. "I am a lawyer," he shouted, "and I know how these things are to be done."

Benjamin Oppenheimer moved that the convention adjourn. He was howled down. He said that he would win, anyway, and that all he wanted was fair play. Some kind of order was then had, and the test of strength came on the selection of a temporary Chairman.

John C. Tuers was named by the Platt faction, and Benjamin Oppenheimer by the Brookfield men. Things went pretty well on the roll call. When the Twenty-ninth Election District was reached, Adee announced that there had been an illegal election there, as five delegates had been selected when they were only entitled to four. Then the noise broke out. The five delegates voted for Oppenheimer, and he concluded the vote, and he an instant Oppenheimer yelled that he had carried the convention, 44 to 41. The Secretary of the convention, however, announced that the vote stood 46 for Tuers, and 40 for Oppenheimer. This would appear to have been the right vote from several tally sheets, and as there were four absentees, at the time, it would make the whole vote 90, the correct figure.

The delegates struggled with one another, shouting at the tops of their voices, and in the midst of the din Adee announced that he recognized Tuers as the regular Chairman. Oppenheimer took the platform and tried to push Tuers aside, but the latter was the stronger and held the place.

Benjamin Oppenheimer shouted out that as they could not get fair play there, he asked his friends to go over to the hall of the Patriotic Club, at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, and hold a convention. All of his adherents filed out of the hall, except Felix Simon, and, notwithstanding the fact that he had voted for Oppenheimer, he said that he had been called to a convention in Ruby Hall, and that there he would remain. He did remain, and voted the Lauterbach ticket.

The temporary officers in Ruby Hall were made permanent, and the Committee on Credentials was appointed. There was also appointed a Committee on Contested Seats, and it afterward reported that the election of the delegates in the Twenty-ninth Election District was illegal, and they were thrown out. Adee voted, however, for they had already joined the Oppenheimer forces in the other convention.

The absentees had in the meantime all come into the hall, and on the ballot for the delegates 47 votes were cast. This was the original number claimed on the test for Chairman, with the addition of the Simon vote. After the election of Mr. Tuers as the Chairman of the Compaign Committee of the district the convention adjourned.

Around in the Patriotic Club, at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, Benjamin Oppenheimer took the chair, as he said that he had been regularly elected in the other hall. Leo Oppenheimer entered a protest against the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-eighth, saying that seven delegates had been claimed from there on an alleged vote of 140, when, as a matter of fact, there had only been 124 votes cast for Morton, and that they were therefore only entitled to six delegates. The Contest Committee threw out this district, which selected all Lauterbach men as delegates. After some preliminaries the ticket was placed in nomination.

In the Thirtieth Assembly District, the Platt men gathered at 160 East Eighty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock. At that time few Brookfield men were present. Adolph Rlman, a Platt supporter, called the meeting to order. John K. Ford, of the Brookfield party, tried to do the same thing. For half an hour it was impossible to tell what was going on.

Police aid was called, but no blows were struck. Finally the Platt men withdrew, and the Brookfield men proceeded with the convention. Numerous charges of fraud were made.

The following is a list of the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention last night:

First Assembly District—William Brookfield, Martin H. Healey, and David C. Collins.

Second Assembly District—Simon Gavin, Denis Shea, and Charles Comiskey.

Third Assembly District—Frederick Haldy, William H. Michaels, William H. Burns, and C. P. Bible.

Fourth—John J. Collins, J. Sloat Fassett, P. J. O'Brien.

Fifth—Cornelius Van Cott, Clarence W. Bowen, Lispenard Stewart, and Lucas L. Van Allen.

Sixth—George W. Wagoner, Rudolph Reubens, Joseph Gatto, John Moran.

Seventh—John McKeever, Franklin B. Miller, Dr. Hamilton Williams, and Joseph T. Hackett.

Eighth—Charles H. Murray, Edward Lauterbach, Alderman Christian Goetz.

Ninth—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas J. Clarke, W. L. Turner, and William Holcomb.

Tenth—Ferdinand Eidmann, Dr. Henry Schmid, Charles Steinmuller, and Louis C. May.

Eleventh—Robert A. Greacen, Alderman John P. Windolph, Assemblyman Seth Wilks, and Jacob Fowler.

Twelfth—John Simpson, Adam Gernand, and Max Gross.

Thirteenth—Assemblyman Robert Miller, James L. Lowrie, and John Mass.

Fourteenth—William F. Learing, F. J. Fitzsimons, M. J. Hess, and C. C. Wescemann.

Fifteenth—George Wanamaker, William J. Matthews, Thomas Humphrey, and William A. Tucker.

Sixteenth—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, William W. Lyon, and Edward Platow.

Seventeenth—John Risenweber, Charles B. Page, and John W. Noble.

Eighteenth—Cornelius N. Bliss, William Henkel, and Arthur L. Merriam.

Nineteenth—Charles M. Taintor, George R. Bidwell, Charles F. Bonder, and Moses G. Byers.

Twentieth—James L. Stewart, John J. Doubleday, and Patrick Collins.

Twenty-first—Abraham Gruber, William M. K. Olcott, Cyrus P. Sedgewick, Thomas S. McGarrick, and Clowden Stevens.

Twenty-second—Thomas F. Eagan, Jacob Kahn, and Herman Cantor.

Twenty-third—A. H. Steele, William Montgomery, Mark J. Lokenthal, Richard Jackman.

Twenty-fourth—Smith Pine, W. H. Burns, and Peter J. Carpenter.

Twenty-fifth—No election.

Twenty-sixth—Jostrow Alexander, Benno Loewy, and Isidor P. Oberndorfer.

Twenty-seventh—Richard C. Shannon, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Dr. E. V. Buck, and Richard J. Lewis.

Twenty-eighth—Edward Lauterbach, Henry Clay Adee, Christian Hurlich.

Twenty-ninth—Edward Lauterbach, Chauncey M. Depew, E. W. Bloomingdale, Samuel G. French.

Thirtieth—C. H. T. Collis, Lewis H. Bold, Ambrose O'Neil, T. N. Brickhauer.

Thirty-first—Silas C. Croft, Alfred R. Page, Henry C. Robinson, Alexander T. Ketchem, and Lincoln Stuart.

Thirty-second—Edward Dubois, Frank A. Fasola, Saul J. Rosenthal, and Charles A. Brant.

Thirty-third—J. M. Doremus, J. P. Degman, Edward S. Lewis, and P. H. MacDonald.

Thirty-fourth—Archibald S. Van Orden, Frank H. Scardefield, John Gustavson, Charles Wall, Morris Wolff, and Jefferson A. Simonds.

Thirty-fifth—Ernest Hall, C. A. Becker, N. Bort, John Bigert, and J. J. Smith.

The delegates from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District may be elected to-night.

There were 129 delegates to the State Convention elected last night. Of these, Platt seems to have 88, and the anti-Platt forces 41. The six delegates from the Twenty-fifth District are still in doubt.

Contesting delegations will probably go to the State Convention from the Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts.

Reward for a St. Louis Schoolboy.

From The St. Louis Republic.

One of the reasons for the popularity of and good scholarship in our public schools is to be found in the little presentation ceremony at the Madison School last Monday. A committee, representing the fathers and mothers and other grown people in the district, presented the school with ten engravings, illustrative of memorable events in American history, and at the same time presented the scholar who passed the best examination for admission to the High School with a gold watch and chain. As in the Madison, so in every school district in St. Louis. The families of each take great pride in the school, and interest themselves in the studies and games of the children and their welfare generally.

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FASSETT SWEEPS ELMIRA

The Platt Forces Make But a Poor Showing in Chemung.

BITTER FIGHT AT THE PRIMARIES

The Machine Delegates Only About One-Third of the Whole Number—Fassett in a Conciliatory Mood.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—J. Sloat Fassett has caused the Platt forces in this county to suffer an ignominious defeat.

The caucuses to select delegates to the County Convention, which is to be held in Horseheads Saturday to name delegates to the State Senatorial and Judicial Conventions, were held in the city of Elmira to-night, and the Fassett forces elected ninety of the 135 delegates. The Platt contingent secured thirty-four delegates, and all are contested. The two districts in the town of Big Flats and the second district of the towns of Southport and Veteran also elected Fassett delegates to-day. Nearly all of the delegates have been chosen in the country districts, and Mr. Fassett has easily secured a majority of them. All of the Platt leaders in the county were defeated in their own district caucuses.

Dr. Henry Flood, the leader of the Platt forces, gave up the fight almost as soon as the polls were closed to-night.

Mr. Fassett's victory has been just as complete as the fight was bitter. Such a hot strife for supremacy has never been witnessed in Chemung County, and the Platt leaders were just as sanguine of success as was Mr. Fassett. They weakened, however, shortly before the caucuses were held to-night.

There was some trouble in a few of the caucuses, but nothing of any moment occurred. In Mr. Fassett's own district the Platt people endeavored to secure the temporary Chairmanship without putting the question to a vote, and when the Platt man who was suggested as temporary Chairman endeavored to secure the functions of the Chair, Mr. Fassett protested and shoved him to one side. This settled the question, and a Fassett man was named as Chairman after a vote had been taken. To-night's caucuses are a sufficient guarantee that there will be but one convention Saturday.

Great enthusiasm was manifested about the city when the result of the caucuses became known. Mr. Fassett was serenaded and made a few remarks. He said that Chemung County Republican politics having been continued in charge of local leaders, the delegates would go to Saratoga and support the convention programme. They would be for the old ticket and would come home and re-elect it. He concluded: "Now that the strife is over, we will forget the bitterness which has been engendered through the injustice of the fight, and will become a united organization and strive for our party's success."

PLATT WILL BE MASTER.

Small Opposition Expected at the Saratoga Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The Republican tide has not turned Saratoga-ward yet, but the results of the Buffalo and New-York caucuses, and the curiosity as to how those in Elmira will come out to-night have caused thoughts to centre on Saratoga, and also considerable speculation. It is said here to-night that there will not be to exceed 150 anti-Platt delegates in the Republican State Convention, and that the Platt majority will be so great that the anti-Platt movement will be entirely wiped out. This, of course, comes from Platt sources, and is therefore voiced by Platt lungs.

***

The Twenty-seventh—Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie—Senatorial District being heavily Republican, the Democrats have had a hard time to find any one who is willing to stand for a nomination. They have about induced ex-County Judge Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam to run against the Republican. The hard feelings which the Republican Convention has engendered, together with Judge Borst's popularity, his friends believe will elect him or come close to it.

***

The Democrats of the Thirtieth Senatorial District—Rensselaer County—have called their convention for Saturday, Sept. 28, at noon, in Troy. The Assembly District Conventions of the Rensselaer County Democrats have been called, the First District at Sand Lake, Sept. 19, and the Second at Melrose, Sept. 20.

***

The contending factions of Democrats in Oswego County have called County Conventions for the same day, Sept. 20. The committee, with W. Salladin, Jr., as Chairman and W. H. Wales as Secretary, will hold its convention in Fitzhugh Hall, Oswego City, at 1 o'clock P. M. The committee of which P. Grace is Chairman and J. A. Barry is Secretary will hold its convention in the Town Hall, Mexico village, at 1 o'clock P. M. The former call is dated Aug. 31, and the latter Sept. 3. Both organizations claim to be regular, and both calls are "By order of the Democratic County Committee."

***

A prominent anti-Raines Republican, who stopped in Albany to-day for a short time, says that if the Democrats will put up the right kind of a man against John Raines in the Forty-second—Wayne-Ontario—District, for Senator, he will be elected. He said further that while Charles Ford of Clyde, talked of as the Democratic candidate, is a popular man, the fact that he is a liquor dealer will militate against him. "There is a reform sentiment in the air this Fall in 'up-country districts,'" he said, "and it behooves the Democrats to put up the cleanest and strongest man they have." He suggested as the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Hamlet.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noons to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	60	75	77
6 A. M.	59	72	75
9 A. M.	64	76	78
12 M.	69	88	86
4 P. M.	74	93	89
6 P. M.	70	83	86
9 P. M.	67	80	82
12 P. M.	67	75	80

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....81.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....80.2
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....66.3
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....68.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CHOICE.

Unquestionably Senator Sherman is regarded by his own party as among the most capable, if not clearly the ablest, of its leaders. Excepting for the reduction in energy and in the spirit of initiative, which is the consequence, perhaps, of age, he would easily stand above all others, and, even when that reduction is taken into account, it can hardly be said that he has any superior, because of the few men who have less years and more physical strength than he, none has the wit to make use of these advantages. No one would think of comparing Mr. Harrison or Mr. McKinley with Mr. Sherman, in point of mental breadth and political sagacity, and though Mr. Reed is in some ways more gifted than the Ohio Senator, he has no such command of his resources and has made several blunders of which the older man would be quite incapable. It is true that Senator Sherman has found himself at various times forced to defend before the people measures for which leaders like Harrison have been responsible; but he has done this apparently from party loyalty. He is a very strong partisan, and does not think that it is necessary ever openly to criticise his party or to oppose any policy to which, by the usual methods, the party has been committed. But he has generally shown himself sensible and long-headed when left to himself.

When, therefore, Senator Sherman takes the position that he took so clearly and emphatically before the Ohio State Convention of his party, we are bound to believe that he regards it as, on the whole, the best position that he can take. Practically his speech there was a declaration that the chief issue on which the Republicans will go before the people this year and next is a change in the tariff in the direction of more pronounced protection. He does not commit himself to the restoration of the McKinley tariff, but he advocates that tariff with changes which he does not specify. He proposes that Congress shall legislate on the tariff and that it shall turn toward McKinley rates. This must be accepted as his view of the wisest thing for his party to do. He is not forced to it. No one in the party of authority at all equal to his own has preceded him. There has been no action by conventions that he is bound to follow. He was as free as any party leader ever was to survey the situation and to mark out the line that appeared to him, on the whole, the best line.

Why has he marked out this line? He cannot be blind to the signs of the times that show a strong indisposition among the people generally to reopen the discussion of 1892 and enter on a new series of tariff changes. He must know that the country wishes and needs rest from agitation in regard to laws so directly affecting trade and enterprise of every sort. We should say, also, that he must know—though he may not—that the general sense of the American people is against changes in the direction of protection, even if any changes are to be made. He ought, we should think, to be able to see that the tide has turned and that if he connects the condition of business with tariff legislation the popular conclusion will be favorable to the present law, and will probably be more favorable next year than it is this. Why, then, in face of these facts and their reasonable interpretation, does he at this time openly commit his party to agitation for tariff changes in the direction of protection?

We think that the answer is that he cannot help himself. There is really no other course for him to take. There is, on the one hand, no other issue, as to which his party is so nearly united. On the other hand, there is no other issue as to which so considerable a number of active and influential men are determined to direct the party to suit themselves. The machinery of the party, with the money that is the motive power, in great part, of that machinery, is in the hands of the men who have profited by protection and who still hope to profit by it. No leader, therefore, can disregard these forces. Mr. Sherman could not do so if he wished.

It may not be true that he is consciously making the best of a bad situation, but he is doing the only thing left to him to do. His course is a striking illustration of the inevitable tendency of the Republican Party. It is a challenge, which, we think, the country will not decline, to settle the tariff issue so that it will stay settled.

VICTORY—A YELLOW DOG.

The cup is ours. We have won it in one straight race, a fluke, and a walk-over. That's three out of five. Fortunately the other two will never be sailed. Otherwise the complexities of protests and correspondence might involve us in actual litigation, the result of which, however, would eventually be favorable to us, for are not technicalities the life of litigation, the very soul of trade?

The ethics of yachting may not be distinctly understood, even by the man of average intelligence. Things may be "mixed up" in this affair, but out of the mix-up the average mind manages to grasp two or three ideas with a firmness that will never be relaxed.

The Defender won the first race fairly and squarely.

The Valkyrie did at the outset of the second race foul the Defender, unintentionally, as everybody admits.

A protest was entered by Mr. Iselin, but he sailed the race just the same, and came within 47 seconds, crippled as the Defender was, of beating the Valkyrie. What would have become of the protest had the Defender been 47 seconds ahead of the Valkyrie, nobody unfamiliar with the laws of trade and of the commercial spirit that dictates the methods of barter would pretend to say.

The committee's decision was just. Dunraven accepted it as a sportsman would, not as a jockey might. Opinions will always be divided as to whether a winner under such circumstances should be regarded as a jockey or a true sportsman—whether he has played for "keeps" in the true commercial spirit or whether he should have tossed the decision aside and, with sportsmanlike emphasis, have declared: "It's no race at all. We'll try it over. Don't foul me again. Beat me, if you can."

However, the cup's ours. We've got it on exhibition somewhere uptown, and we're going to keep it, Mr. Bull, if we're obliged to throw a squadron of evolution around our deed of trust, and hire a score of Tombs lawyers to provide us with the proper technicalities for our defense. Make no mistake about that. We can beat you by sea, we can navigate all around you by land. Build another two-hundred-thousand-dollar boat. Take our swell. Dodge our excursion fleet. Be a sportsman always. Beat us—if you can.

Meanwhile, many millions of Americans, if such a number there be who longer regard this as an international affair, will continue to ponder over the idea, "Was it such a beating, after all? Couldn't we have beaten the Englishman without bringing a taint upon the victory? Have we beaten him in the good old-fashioned Yankee way, where Magnanimity was Commander and the only flag ever raised was that of Victory or Surrender?"

The New-York Yacht Club, the custodian of the cup, will be divided upon some questions pertaining to the past, and having a serious bearing upon the future of international yacht racing. Much will come of its discussions.

Does anybody suggest a new decoration, another device for the ornamentation of cup defenders?

If so, what's the matter with having emblazoned upon their escutcheon, their flag, their genealogical adornment, their whatever you may term it—a yellow dog?

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROBLEM.

There is no probability that the Constitutional Convention now in session at Columbia will reach a just and rational solution of the suffrage problem in South Carolina, because it is not in the control of sound and statesmanlike men. Tillman, Evans, and Irby prate about maintaining "white supremacy" in the State without disfranchising any white man except for crime. In other words, they propose to disfranchise colored men without disfranchising white men, and that cannot be done by any lawful or Constitutional means on account of the inhibition of the Fifteenth Amendment.

There are two or three things regarding the suffrage in South Carolina which may be taken as conceded. One is that unlimited negro suffrage proved so destructive of decent government and so ruinous to public interests that its continuance could not be tolerated. Another is that for nearly twenty years the right of the negro to vote has been limited by violent, fraudulent, and irregular means which are repugnant to all sense of right and demoralizing to the community in which they prevail.

The chief object of the present Constitutional Convention is to devise some qualification or limitation of the suffrage which will prevent the preponderance of the ignorant negro vote and secure the benefit of intelligent rule, without a resort to odious violations or evasions of Constitutional and legal guarantees. In the blunt phrases of Southern politics, the purpose is to prevent "negro domination" and to maintain "white supremacy." Without discussing the distinction, it may be admitted in a general sense that in South Carolina negro domination means ruinously bad government, and in white supremacy is the only hope of good government.

But this language of Article XV. of the amendments of the Federal Constitution must be accepted in good faith in any solution of this suffrage problem, or the trouble will not be at an end: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This plainly means that there can be no provision in the Constitution of South Carolina which will disfranchise colored citizens and not disfranchise white citizens, and that should be accepted as an essential condition of any suffrage amendment that is to be made.

Property qualifications are not Democratic and they are not popular, and the political inequality of plural voting is not regarded with favor in this country. But an educational qualification impartially applied, accompanied by an adequate system of popular education, is eminently proper in a republic. An ignorant negro voter does no more harm to the State than an ignorant white voter, and an intelligent and instructed negro may be as useful a citizen as a white man.

There is one plain and easy solution of the South Carolina suffrage problem, and there is only one that honorable men can approve, if we rule out property qualifications, and that is the adoption of a reasonable educational qualification, such as Massachusetts has had for nearly forty years. It should be applied impartially, and that or any other qualification must be applied without discrimination on account of race or color. It would cut off the only dangerous vote in the State, and if the mass of illiterates are colored, it would secure white supremacy. It has its drawbacks and there are objections to it, but it is the only honorable way of dealing with the difficulty. Therefore it seems unlikely to be adopted, and South Carolina will probably continue to be the scene of political turmoil.

COMBINATION PRICES.

It was announced a few days ago that the American Wire Nail Company, at Anderson, Ind., operating the largest plant of its kind in the country, and employing 1,000 men, had given notice that it would reduce its force of workmen in the wire-nail department by one-half. "This means," said the press dispatch, "that the company is unable to place all the nails which it is making." The experience of this concern directs attention to the manner in which certain combinations have sought to take advantage of the recovery of business by taxing consumers unreasonably.

While it is true that the large increase of prices in certain branches of the iron industry, and in some other industries, has come about naturally, on account of notable increase of consumptive demand, inability of producers to satisfy that demand promptly, and higher cost of production, (as in the case of Bessemer pig iron, for example,) it is also true that in many instances prices have been increased sharply and greatly by combination agreements designed to suppress competition. The purpose of some of these combinations appears to have been to take all possible advantage of existing tariff duties, and not to be governed by the prices of their raw materials.

The manufacturers of wire nails (and also the makers of cut nails) are effectively united in a combination, and they have almost multiplied the price of nails by three. Wire nails were sold in February last at 90 cents per keg in Chicago; the price there now is $2.40 per keg. Last Winter's price was too low, but the present combination price is not warranted by the advance in raw materials and cost of production. It is an unnatural price, and the announced reduction of force in the largest of the mills indicates that greed has overreached itself.

IAGO AND MACHIAVELLI.

Simple-minded citizens, and still simpler-minded countrymen sojourning in the city, should be warned of the machinations of Machiavelli, Iago, and other subtle Italians who are now presiding over fruit stands and pushcarts in this city. It is well known that California peaches are extremely cheap this year, chiefly because, inasmuch as other peaches are to be had, nobody possessed of a palate wants them. Their cheapness is extremely alluring to the Italian fruiterer, who does not desire them to eat, but only to sell, and he loads his stand or his pushcart with these gorgeous insipidities, which he offers at prices apparently moderate but really extravagant.

Even at these prices he does not dispose of them, and it is at this point that the stratagems of Iago and Machiavelli enter. Perceiving at once the cheapness of California peaches and the popular distaste for the same, they carefully avoid buying the large and handsome specimens, but stock themselves with the smaller and uglier examples, which are naturally even cheaper, and which to the eye are very like the honest and savory peaches of New-Jersey. Then they carefully destroy the boxes that betray the Pacific origin of their wares, and even in some cases surmount their pushcarts with baskets such as come from New-Jersey and Delaware and that are calculated to inspire confidence. In virtue of these wiles, they manage to buy small and ugly California peaches for about half the price of large and beautiful California peaches, and to sell them for twice as much. If our readers are put on their guard against Machiavelli and Iago, these simple lines will not have been written in vain.

BEGIN IN TIME.

Now that a judicial decision which is accepted as final has been rendered holding that this city must pay its share of the State tax for the care of the insane, whether it receives the benefit of the State system or not, it is time to take up again the consideration of the question of getting the benefit of what we must pay for. It cannot be obtained without new legislation, for which preparation should be made.

It is not worth while now to discuss the mistakes of the past, but we should prepare to avoid repeating any of them. The original State Care act of 1890 provided a way for the exempted counties to avail themselves of the new system. Monroe County promptly took advantage of it, but because special acts were passed last Winter relating to New-York and Kings, people seem to have forgotten what this provision requires.

It is for the authorities of the city to make an application to the Governor for a transfer of its asylum property to the State, specifying the terms and conditions. The application would have to be referred to the Lunacy Commission for an examination to determine whether the property is suitable for a State asylum and whether the proposed terms and conditions are "just and proper." The commission would have to report its findings and conclusions to the Governor, and he would submit the matter to the Legislature, with such recommendations as he deemed proper, and the Legislature would have to act.

Much fault has been found with some of the provisions of the act of last Winter, which failed on account of Mayor Strong's peculiar action, but the city has now a chance to proceed under the act of 1890 and present its own terms and conditions for the consideration of the Legislature. If they meet the approval of the Lunacy Commission and the Governor, they will be favorably commended to the Legislature. At all events, prudence requires that the city take the initiative this time and get the subject before the Legislature in satisfactory shape. It is not too soon to take the preliminary steps now and have the matter ready for legislative acceptance at the opening of the session.

Successful as was the Jekyll and Hyde idea with novel readers and theatregoers, it failed miserably this week in the Court of General Sessions, where a young man named Robert Christie, after trial on some grave charge before Judge Fitzgerald, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, though his learned and ingenious counsel gravely asserted that Mr. Christie's case proved in the most striking manner that Stevenson's romance, barring certain sentimental and chemical trimmings, contained nothing that was not duplicated in real life. It seems that this modern illustration of moral duality, instead of resorting voluntarily to a mysterious drug as the means of becoming very, very good, and then very, very bad, had been forced into a series of such alternations by certain accidental encounters with railroad trains, mowing machines, and ice wagons. In the beginning, Mr. Christie was a harmless and well-intentioned person, but after he had been run over by the heavy and complicated vehicles mentioned, both outer and inner changes took place in him, and his life, which had hitherto been practically one glad, sweet song, became a discordant jangle, in which could be heard now several verses from a hymn and now the choruses of lays never sung except between 2 and 4 A. M. In other words, he was turned into an exemplar of virtue, who occasionally gave way to burglarious impulses, and that of making savage assaults upon friends and neighbors. On these grounds the lawyer pleaded for clemency toward his client, but the hard-hearted Judge only said "Five years," which must have been discouraging. Mr. Christie's only chance, now, is so thoroughly to separate his two selves that the wicked one may go to Sing Sing, where he belongs, while the good self stays at home and engages in all sorts of edifying works.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson returned from his Summer vacation, Sunday, and in his first sermon informed the good people assembled in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church that the United States Government ought to send 50,000 soldiers and all its ships of war down to Cuba for the purpose of protecting the revolutionists from massacre while they are engaged in driving the Spaniards out of the island. While this, at the first glance, seems to be a somewhat amazing piece of advice, and difficult to follow, yet it has so many elements of grandeur that one wonders anew why there is a rather widespread impression that clergymen are not always quite practical in their dealings with practical matters. Mr. Wilson is proof to the contrary. While the rest of us, though sympathizing with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty and against cruel oppression, have neither done nor suggested anything that would tend to shorten the contest, Mr. Wilson went straight to the difficulty's head. How evident it is—now—that the revolutionists would have won long ago had it not been for the constant interference of their foes. While massacres are going on, even the best-intentioned of patriots can attend to little else, especially when he is the object of attack. With the Spaniards effectively forbidden to bother about and delay proceedings, as they now do, the Cuban Republic could be almost instantly put in running order. To be sure, the United States hasn't 50,000 troops or anywhere near that number to send away, or to keep at home, for that matter, but such small details should not be considered when a truly magnificent scheme for establishing a new epoch in warfare has been advanced.

Wretched London Houses.

From The Quarterly Review.

Houses are taken for their neighborhood, or their address, or for their pretty finish in the newest style. These things are objects of concern and competition; but not one tenant in a thousand makes inquiry about the thickness of the walls and roof. It is not yet perceived that the majority of London houses are unfit to live in, quite apart from their defective drainage. About questions of foundations much mere nonsense has been written recently; and all the while death is allowed to be continually active in the roofs. Houses are mostly built with some part of the outer walls but one brick, of nine inches, thick; and workmen's houses, "self-contained," are wholly built with merely nine-inch work. Yet bricks are seldom made so dense that moisture cannot penetrate a nine-inch wall; and fourteen inches is the least that should be used for the main walls of dwelling houses. This slight extra thickness, and the joint of mortar, at a corresponding little extra cost, tend to obstruct both heat and cold, both damp and sound.

The heat in Summer time and cold in Winter never are efficiently excluded by a nine-inch, one brick, wall; and in the Winter, freezing outer walls condense the moisture in the rooms, which thus become unwholesome. Roofs are constructed with extreme tenuity; an inch of slate and plaster is the wholly insufficient covering and protection of an average London house. The attics, low pitched, and extremely hot or cold, are quite unfit for servants' sleeping rooms; no wonder that so many of these girls are stunted, narrow-chested, and anaemic, and that consumption has become a national disease. The servants sit, or work, in basement rooms, in 70° of heat, for several hours; then going up to these cold attics they experience an immediate fall of 35° or even 45°. And in that frost and chill they lie throughout the Winter's night; while in the Summer the excessive heat is painfully exhausting.

Most young people of our English families are lodged in these pernicious places, unprotected by the grenier which in old houses used to intervene below the roofs. And most of our perpetual plague of phthisis has been generated in these barbarous torture chambers, to be gradually developed as the unsuspecting sufferer advances to maturity. Our sanitary people, all the while, are merely groping after faulty drains; a partial and infrequent danger when compared with the ubiquitous, inevitable injury of these upper stories.

The Clever Corean Woman.

From Mrs. L. J. Min's Quaint Korea.

Out of a few simple ingredients (which her Western sister would scorn) and with a few simple implements, (that that sister would not understand,) often almost without implements and with little fire, fire that must be coaxed and humored, and humored and coaxed, the poorest Corean woman will prepare a meal which no hungry European, Prince or peasant, need scorn to eat. It will be savory, wholesome, clean to daintiness, and pleasantly served.

THE REV. DR. C. H. HALL DEAD

Warm Friend and Panegyrist of Beecher—Active Citizen and Servant of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, died at 11 o'clock last night at his home, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness, of paralysis. At his bedside were his wife and daughters, Dr. Bierwirth, who attended him in all his illness, and a few intimate friends.

Dr. Hall ranked next to Bishop Littlejohn in the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. He was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1820. His mother was a strict Presbyterian, and he was brought up in that faith and adhered to it until he was a student in Yale College, when he renounced the Presbyterian doctrine and took up that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Hall was educated in preliminary studies in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and was prepared for admittance to Yale College, which he entered when only eighteen years old. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of '42.

He then took up the preparatory work for the Episcopal Church and became a divinity student in the General Episcopal Theological Seminary, in this city, and in 1845 was ordained a minister at Fair Haven, Conn. His first charge was St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I. From there he went to West Point, and assumed charge of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, and at the same time was Chaplain of the Military Academy.

Several years later he went South and became rector of St. John's Church, on John Island, S. C., where he remained until 1856, when he went to Washington, D. C., where he had been called to the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany.

While he had charge of this church, during the war, President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and other men of prominence were among his parishioners. Dr. Hall remained in Washington for thirteen years, and, although he was a Southerner and a stanch Democrat, he was always a loyal Union man.

Dr. Hall was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, March 1, 1869, succeeding the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, who, Jan. 27, 1869, was consecrated the first Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island.

Dr. Hall was the leading rector of the parish, being at the time of his death Chairman of the Standing Committee and Chancellor of the cathedral in Garden City, L. I.

He always took a leading part in the affairs of Brooklyn, and was a stanch friend of Henry Ward Beecher. He delivered the oration at the funeral of Mr. Beecher in Plymouth Church. He was also Chairman of the Memorial Committee that had charge of the erection of the Beecher statue now in the park in front of the Brooklyn City Hall.

Dr. Hall believed with his friend Beecher that there were times when religion owed a duty to politics, and he frequently took an active part in campaigns.

He was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Chapin, and was reappointed by Mayor Boody. He was also at one time a Park Commissioner.

He was a Low Churchman, but took a deep interest in the musical programmes that Dudley Buck, the organist of the church, prepared, and which were of the High Church order. Dr. Hall many years ago published a collection of hymns, and he also published some of his own writings; among them being "Notes on the Gospel," in two volumes; "True Protestant Ritualism," "The Church of the Household," "Spina Christi," "Valley of the Shadow," and others.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart, Columbia, and St. James's Colleges. He took an active part in politics, and always stood for all that was good in the Democratic Party. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

MRS. BOTTOME SPEAKS AT NEWPORT

The President of the King's Daughters Holds a Reception at Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's—Dinners and Luncheons.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New-York, President of the King's Daughters, held an informal reception this afternoon at Rough Point, the residence of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, whose guest she is. The affair was in the hands of When-so-ever Circle, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a member and a patron. Mrs. Bottome delivered a charming address urging the young women of the circle to renewed efforts in the cause in which they are enlisted. Mrs. Vanderbilt served a collation. Mrs. Bottome to-night, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, went to the United Congregational Church and addressed the Newport Medical Missionary Society.

John Hone and John R. Livermore of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

Judge John Clinton Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals received word to-day of the death of his nephew, who was traveling in Europe, and consequently Mrs. Gray postponed indefinitely the tableaus which she was to give at her villa to-morrow night for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery of New-York. Many tickets had been sold, and the proceeds would have been a substantial benefit to the struggling nursery.

To-day's arrivals included R. S. Clark, Jules Vail, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, Walter N. Walker, Miss Radway, Miss A. L. Radway, Mrs. A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ely, Hiram G. Ely, Miss Adams, Miss M. E. Adams, Barrett H. Adams, New-York; Mrs. Thomas Myers, Miss Myers, S. Gross Horwitz, Baltimore; S. B. Donelhin, Hartford; Robert S. Peabody, Miss McLean, Miss Margaret McLean, G. D. Roach, Miss L. B. Tannce, Miss Grace K. Taylor, Carroll C. Burpee, D. B. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Braman, Miss Braman, Miss Anna J. Braman, Dr. F. Berlin, J. Withington, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Silliman, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. John T. Walker, W. S. Wadsworth, Philadelphia; Miss Randol, Miss M. Randol, J. B. Randol, Passaic, N. J.; Dr. E. M. Lambert, Ottawa; Mrs. G. W. Buckler, M. W. Buckler, Harrisburg, Penn.; the Rev. P. H. Riley, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Mrs. L. Epple, Brooklyn; L. Grimon MacIntyre, Herbert L. Gildea, Dundee, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys, H. H. Humphreys, Camden, N. J.; Mr., and Mrs. H. B. Rogers, New-Canaan, Conn.; Charles Grove, Edward J. Lehman, W. C. Bishop, Chicago; John E. Adams, Middletown, N. Y.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small picnic to-day at Oakland, her farm, in Portsmouth. Mrs. Vanderbilt next week will entertain a hundred there. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. William Gammell entertained at dinner, and Mrs. Cleveland, wife of Dr. Clement Cleveland, gave a dance.

T. Suifern Tailer and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin closed their cottages to-day and departed for New-York. Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing also went to New-York, but will return. Miss Waring, daughter of Commissioner Waring of New-York, has returned from Europe, and is at her father's cottage here.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include L. V. Pearson, New-Haven; Capt. L. J. Gedick, United States Navy; Mr. Gedick, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. L. Hodges, New-York; Miss J. W. McGee, W. N. Murray, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Keffer, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. W. A. McBride, Washington; H. Rittenhouse, Barton, England; Miss Esben, Miss P. Esben, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. M. Irwin, George W. Niedringhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Ephron Catlin, Miss Emily Catlin, E. N. Catlin, and Miss A. W. Hartel, Philadelphia.

The Gull and the Eel.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

We had a gull, a tame gull, with clipped wings, who would feed on fish if we would give him any, failing fish, on raw meat, failing raw meat, on worms and insects, and failing these, on anything, including sparrows. It was the most fascinating entertainment to give him an eel, for he would toss the eel about several ways until it came to the position most suitable for swallowing, when he would swallow it; but the eel, not yet defeated, would often wriggle up in his gullet again, and this process would be repeated many a time. So, if swallowing be a delight, the pleasure which our gull derived from the process must have been manifold. Eventually, the eel would weary of the vain ascent of the gull's gullet, and consent to remain in contact with the juices of digestion. Nature is a queer mother to her children.

One never knows how much the state of domesticity affects creatures that ought to be wild. In the natural state, perhaps, one swallowing would have been enough for the gull, and for the eel. He was a herring-gull, and it was not until his fifth year that he arrived at the full dignity of his white and pearly plumage. Before that he was always dressed in some of the dingy, dusky feathers of infancy. Yet in their wild state these gulls are said to arrive at the adult plumage before the fifth year.

SAVED A NATION'S CREDIT

A Republican Banker's Generous Praise of the President.

W. C. CORNWELL'S SPEECH AT QUEBEC

As Delegate from This State to the Canadian Bankers' Convention Mr. Cornwell Responds to a Toast.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—At the banquet of the Canadian Bankers' Association this evening, an impressive address was made by William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo, and delegate to the association's convention from the New-York Bankers' Association. Responding to the toast, "The President of the United States," Mr. Cornwell said:

It is rarely that a speaker is so happily fitted with a subject as I feel myself to-night to be, for if there is one toast above another that a banker and a business man from the United States would rather speak to at this time it is "The President." I say "at this time" for, for two years past the fortunes of the entire community have hung upon the courage and wisdom of the Executive, and all eyes have turned to him to see that the honor of the nation was preserved, and that the delicate commercial fabric was held aloof from complete destruction.

I speak to-night entirely outside of politics, although myself a Republican. In the clear sunlight of business, politics become cobwebs.

During the eventful period since the panic times of '93, two great crises have developed in the United States, and in both of these Mr. Cleveland proved himself to be fully equal to the demands made upon him. In the first, sturdy determination and staying courage were needed—in the second, prompt decision, skillful financiering and aggressive bravery of action.

The period during which the silver-purchase repeal was taken up was the turning point in the Nation's career from bad to good finance. The long, weary struggle of that time brought out in all its hideous proportions the dangerous unfitness of politicians to control the machinery of commerce. Wicked delay was protracted almost indefinitely by the stubborn selfishness of the Senate, when factory after factory was closing, and hunger and Winter were impending.

How stood the President then?

We who watched that struggle from day to day remember the terrific pressure brought to bear upon him to yield to compromise with the selfish interests of the silver men, and how bravely he withstood every wile, and how, through his manly insistence upon unconditional repeal, the enemies of honesty were at last compelled to surrender. Unawed by threats of enemies, unmoved by the entreaties of political friends, unbiased by fears of party dissolution, with mind made up as to what was right, he stood in the breach, almost alone at times. Had it not been for his indomitable will who can say what the result would have been? When the happenings of those times have crystallized into history, the name of Grover Cleveland will shine out clear as the hero of the hour, the man whose courage stemmed the tide of shifting compromise, brought to naught the craft of trimming politicians, and saved the cause of honest money.

From that time on the faith of the business men, irrespective of political preferences, was firmly fixed in the President.

There came another emergency. The hard times of 1894 were dragging slowly on. We had stopped buying silver, but the great mass already accumulated lay, a sodden weight, upon the delicate machinery of credit. One thousand millions of currency were depending for redemption upon a slender thread of gold, and with expenditures exceeding revenue, the eyes of the careful and wise were fixed upon the sinking gold reserve. The President had declared repeatedly that the Government would redeem in gold every obligation payable in coin. But still the reserve sank. An issue of bonds for gold was made, but the gold was no sooner turned into the Treasury than it began to pour out again, as through a sieve. The demand for it came from hoarders at home and investors abroad. Europe was becoming distrustful. The free silver men were insisting that coin in the bonds meant silver—repudiation of 50 cents on the dollar of debt. They were breaking the credit of one of the richest nations in the world. Daily statements were published in the newspapers of the millions of gold taken from the Treasury and shipped abroad. Another issue of bonds was made, but the gold from these went out faster than before.

The President was struggling bravely alone—opposed vehemently by his own party—the opposite party glad of the rupture and helping it along—the Populists and silver men doing their best to defeat honest money. Congress resolutely refused

ARMY TRIALS AT STETTIN

Sparenfelde Height Stormed and Captured by the Emperor.

HONORS PAID TO FRANCIS JOSEPH

German Troops on the March Praised as Faultless—Fall of an Officer from a Captive Balloon.

STETTIN, Sept. 12.—The military manoeuvres were renewed this morning. The Northern Army, commanded by the Emperor in person, stormed and captured Sparenfelde Height. The Third Army Corps was checked from outflanking the Second Corps by the strong intrenchments of the latter.

During the operations, a captive balloon burst at an elevation of 600 metres, and fell swiftly to the ground. The officer who was observing from it the movements of the troops had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

At the conclusion of to-day's manoeuvres the Emperor ordered the troops to march past Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who afterward led his regiment of hussars past the Kaiser.

The Austrian Emperor later expressed his supreme satisfaction at the selection of the ground for the manoeuvres, and at the conception and developments of the military operations. He said that on the march the German troops were faultless, and that even the privates showed knowledge of every possible resource to cover their movements.

The Austrian Kaiser bestowed nearly 200 decorations upon German officers.

Three French officers in civilian dress were present as spectators of the manoeuvres.

The Kaiser accompanied Emperor Francis Joseph to the railway station when the Austrian Emperor started on his return to Vienna, and bade him a most cordial farewell. The King of Saxony later started for Dresden.

Emperor William then went aboard the Grille and proceeded for Swinemunde, where he arrived at 7:30 o'clock this evening in a heavy rain. His Majesty immediately boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which, with the Emperor on board, will start at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning to join the manoeuvring squadron.

The Kaiser has appointed Gen. Count von Waldersee General Oberst of Cavalry.

BRITISH SCIENCE LECTURES.

The Theory of Rent and Mathematics and Physics in Engineering.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Sir Douglas Galton, who was seized with a fainting fit at Ipswich last night, while reading an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is President, is much better, and was able to appear at this morning's sitting of the association.

The principal feature of the morning's session was an address to the Economic Science and Statistics Section by L. L. Price, the President of the section. In the course of his address, Mr. Price discussed the theory of rent, saying: "The theory of rent is not a maxim of conduct, but a rational explanation of fact."

L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, M. A., President of the Mechanical Science Section, delivered before that section an address upon "Engineering." He said, in part: "Among the branches of science necessary for the engineer, two may be regarded as of the highest importance, namely, mathematics and physics, upon which the science of engineering mainly depends, and without an adequate knowledge of these no person should be able at the present day to enter the profession of a civil engineer. Other sciences of considerable, though of comparatively minor, importance to engineers in general, are chemistry, geology, and meteorology, but each of these assumes an enhanced value in special branches of engineering."

RUSSIAN LEGATION CHANGES.

Somow and De Meck, the Newly Appointed Secretaries, Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Messrs. Somow and De Meck, the newly-appointed First and Second Secretaries, respectively, of the Russian Legation, are in the city. Both arrived in the United States some weeks ago, but have employed the interval in visiting different points of interest in the country. Mr. Somow succeeds Mr. Bagdanoff, who committed suicide last Winter, while Mr. De Meck, who has been heretofore connected with the foreign office at St. Petersburg, is the successor of Mr. Botkin, who has been transferred to Hesse-Darmstadt.

Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister to Washington, who has been absent in Europe since last April, will sail from Hamburg this afternoon, arriving in Washington about ten days hence. His stay here will be limited to a few weeks, sufficiently to enable him to arrange his personal affairs, and present his letter of recall to the State Department.

While the fact has not been officially promulgated, it is well understood that Prince Cantacuzene will in future be at Stuttgart, and that his successor at Washington will be Mr. De Kotzebue. Prince Cantacuzene requested his transfer for family reasons.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON.

In Spite of an Accident on the St. Louis, the Best Consignment.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The consignment of California fruit brought over by the steamer St. Louis, consisting of 2,060 boxes of pears, 946 boxes of peaches, and 140 boxes of plums, arrived at the Covent Garden Market, too late for sale to-day, and the auctioning of the fruit was necessarily postponed until to-morrow.

The average condition of the fruit is better than that of any yet consigned, despite the fact that it sustained some damage through the shifting of the cargo of the St. Louis during a violent cyclone Sunday last, when Capt. Randle, commanding the steamer, was badly cut about the head by being thrown down.

Harry Wood, agent for the California Fruit Company here, expresses confidence that the consignment will fetch big prices. In addition to the fruits mentioned, the consignment includes twenty sample boxes of apples, which are a month ahead of the English and French crops. These were brought over as an experiment, and will be offered for sale to-morrow.

COLOMBIAN FRONTIER MEASURE.

President Caro Denies Charge of Intervention in Ecuador.

PANAMA, Sept. 12.—The following card from President Caro of Colombia, under date of Bogota, Sept. 6, appears in The Star and Herald of to-day:

"To the Governor of Panama—I hear that The New-York Herald speaks of intervention by Colombia in the affairs of Ecuador. I authorize the denial of such news. The Government has observed a strict neutrality. It has troops on the frontier, but only to preserve order. Knowing the machinations of some unnatural Colombians, we are prepared for any emergency, but, having a due regard for justice, and wishing to have it on our side, no provocation has come from here.

"I suppose, on the other hand, that Ecuador, consulting her own interests, will comply with the international requirements."

ANTI-PARNELLITES IN IRELAND.

O'Keefe Elected in Limerick and Shee in West Waterford.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—The election to fill the Parliamentary seat for Limerick City, made vacant by the cancellation of the election of John Daly, Parnellite, now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude in connection with the dynamite conspiracy of 1884, took place yesterday and resulted in the choice of Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite. Mr. O'Keefe received 1,836 votes and Mr. J. Nolan, Parnellite, 1,752. In the last election Daly was elected without opposition.

The West Waterford seat, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb, was filled by the election yesterday of Mr. Shee, anti-Parnellite, without opposition.

A BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

Officials, Led by Viceroy, Obstruct Ku-Cheng Investigation.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency of this city, saying that a native mob recently attacked the British Consul at Wenchow, in the Province of Che-Kiang, pelting him with stones and other missiles.

The same dispatch says that the Chinese officials, headed by the Viceroy, are obstructing in every possible way the inquiry into the Ku-Cheng outrages, and are doing all in their power to exonerate the persons now in custody from connection with the outrages, in the face of the most damning testimony.

Spaniards to Furnish a War Cutter.

Spaniards and Cubans who are loyal to Spain held a meeting in this city yesterday, and resolutions expressing sympathy with Spain and Cuba in the present unhappy issue were adopted.

Practical form was given the meeting by a very handsome subscription by those present. The fund raised will be devoted to fitting out an armed cutter for fast steam service on the Cuban coast. It will be presented to the Government of Spain in the name of the loyal Cubans and Spaniards of New-York City. Many influential Cubans were at the meeting.

In Mexico the Spaniards are collecting money to maintain a fighting battalion in Cuba. Uruguay will send men enough to Cuba, it is thought, to form a battalion of volunteers. They will act in unison with the Spanish army.

Insurgents Under Nunez Repulsed.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—A band of rebels under Nunez made an attack Sept. 6 upon a civil guard post, composed of eighteen men, in the Trinidad District. After a sharp battle the rebels were repulsed, leaving five killed on the field and carrying off a number of wounded. The rebels burned several houses before retreating.

An American Skeleton in the Tyrol.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from Trent, in the Austrian Tyrol, says that a skeleton has been found on Mount Adamello, in the Italian Tyrol, which has been identified as that of an American named Ruth, who disappeared in 1890. The dispatch says that the discoverers of the skeleton saw indications that the man met a violent death, but believe that it was purely accidental.

Filibusters to be Tried in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 12.—The United States Grand Jury this afternoon returned a true bill against the accused Cuban filibusters, including Ralph De Soto, the cigar dealer, and bondsman for a number of the accused men. The vote is said to have stood 13 for indictment and 6 against. The case will come up next Wednesday.

Prince Hohenlohe Returns to Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Chancellor of the German Empire, who arrived here Tuesday last, charged by Emperor William it is said, with a commission to formally invite the Czar to visit the German capital next Spring, started this evening on his return to Berlin.

Gladstone's View of Bimetallism.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to George Peel, Secretary of the Gold Standard Defense Association, in which he says that he regards all efforts toward bimetallism as passing humors of the hour, doomed to nullity. He views with pleasure, he says, the attitude of the City of London upon this subject.

Steamship Companies and Tariff.

HAMBURG, Sept. 12.—The Hamburgische Boersenhalle says that an agreement was finally concluded last evening between all the German and English transatlantic steamship companies in regard to the syndicate now being formed to deal with the different tariff questions.

Harmless Earthquakes in Granada.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The Province, and especially the City, of Granada, was visited by earthquakes last night, but, though the shocks were severe, no damage is reported.

A German Medal to Sargent.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Berlin Art Exhibition has conferred upon John Singer Sargent, the well-known artist, the small gold medal of painters.

Four Men Killed by Lightning.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 11.—During a thunderstorm at Matachin yesterday four men were killed by lightning.

Cholera Deaths in Morocco.

TANGIER, Sept. 12.—Eight new cases of cholera and six deaths from the disease were reported here yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT FISHES IN A POND

He and His Party Well Pleased with Their Day's Sport.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 12.—President Cleveland went away by train before 7 o'clock this morning, leaving strict orders that nothing was to be said as to where he was going. It was at first reported that the President, Joseph Jefferson, and Col. Lamont had gone to Boston, but this was denied later, and it was said they had gone to one of the inland ponds between Tremont and Carver, where they were to spend the day fishing. The President and his party had very good luck on their fishing trip, and enjoyed a pleasant day.

Mrs. Cleveland came over on the Esther this afternoon. Leaving the launch at Taylor's Landing, she took her carriage, which was in waiting, and went to Mr. Jefferson's to call, and afterward boarded the launch for a sail down the bay.

Mrs. Cleveland has become very much attached to the Esther, and is so familiar with the numerous rocks in the channel that she guides the launch around and through them with the skill of an experienced skipper.

HOBOKEN TROLLEY CARS CRASH

A Motorman Injured and Passengers Shaken—A Motor Explodes.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—A collision that might have been attended with fatal results occurred at the Henderson Street station of the North Hudson County elevated trolley road in Hoboken to-night. Car 57 crashed into the rear platform of Car 61, which had stopped to take on passengers.

The platforms of both cars were badly wrecked, and an explosion followed, the motor box of Car 57 having blown out.

Rudolph Benick, motorman of Car 57, was seriously injured about the abdomen and internally. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. All the passengers were shaken up.

Traffic was delayed nearly an hour, although a wrecking crew was put to work immediately after the accident.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:30 P. M.—71 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Fitzgerald; damage, $50.
4:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; Standard Hotel; damage, $200.
4:55 P. M.—19 Warren Street; Faase & Co.; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—47 Willett Street; Nathan Goldberg; damage trifling.
7:24 P. M.—544 East Twelfth Street; chimney; no damage.
8:50 P. M.—161 West Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Ruth Burns; damage trifling.
10:10 P. M.—Park Row; Pulitzer Building; damage, $2,500.

Another Sea Beach Victim.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday that the Rev. John A. Edmonds of Arlington, N. J., is dying. The Rev. Mr. Edwards, who is eighty-four years old, was injured in the collision on the Sea Beach Railroad near Coney Island Labor Day.

The Rev. Mr. Edmonds was originally a Brooklynite, and was a member of the old Sands Street Methodist Church. While a member of that church he became a local preacher. His last charge was the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church of this city.

RUNAWAY HORSES IN BROADWAY

Policeman Cragen Prevents Serious Accidents to Pedestrians—A Cab and Landau Overturned.

Policeman Cragen, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, at the risk of his life, stopped a runaway team of horses attached to a landau, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, last night. Had it not been for his act many persons might have been injured, for at the time Broadway was thronged with vehicles and pedestrians.

The maddened horses were making for a great crowd of men and women, who stood upon the sidewalk opposite Palmer's Theatre waiting for their conveyances.

When he saw the runaways, the policeman rushed into the street. As the animals rounded a cable car and headed directly for the sidewalk opposite the theatre Cragen seized one of them by the bridle and changed their course to the street. After being dragged twenty-five feet, he ran them up against a lamppost on the northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, where he held them until several other policemen went to his aid.

Cragen sustained a sprained wrist and hand. His injuries were attended to in a neighboring drug store.

The horses had become frightened soon after 11 o'clock while standing at Thirty-second Street and Broadway. They started down Broadway, tearing the lines from the hands of the driver, who, seeing danger ahead, jumped from his box, escaping unhurt. The team continued down Broadway, running in and out among the crowd of cable cars and carriages which thronged that thoroughfare at the time. Pedestrians ran into hallways and sought refuge in stores.

At Thirty-first Street the horses, after narrowly escaping running down a hansom cab, turned for the sidewalk. It was at this moment that Craven started to stop them. Those who saw the policeman's act were loud in their praise of his bravery, and, after the danger was passed, half a dozen gentlemen took him by the hand, gave him their cards, declaring that he should be rewarded for his act.

After the team had been stopped, the landau, which was badly wrecked, was backed up in front of Palmer's Theatre. Just then a hansom cab, driven by Timothy Ryan, a coachman at the Brunswick Hotel, was driving up Broadway with Col. Henry H. Kuhn, of the staff of Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania. The driver tried to get between the wrecked landau and cable car No. 156, which was standing in front of the theatre. Just as he passed the car it started, and the wheels of his hansom became locked with one of the wheels of the landau and the front platform of the cable car.

The cable car started and the hansom was overturned, throwing Col. Kuhn and a lady friend out of the cab, and the driver into the wrecked landau.

To make matters worse, the horse attached to the cab started to run away, but was checked.

Col. Kuhn and his companion were much shaken up, but otherwise were uninjured.

Ryan was arrested for reckless driving.

CALLS ROOSEVELT A BLATHERSKITE

Senator Hill Has Nothing to Say in Reply to the Commissioner's Speech—May Say Something Later.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Senator Hill read the speech of Police Commissioner Roosevelt delivered in Buffalo last night, with considerable interest to-day. Mr. Roosevelt charged that Senator Hill had "deliberately made himself the champion of the saloon against the Church," and that the Senator's speech in Elmira last Saturday had put him "in favor of the criminal on the one hand and the corrupt official on the other."

Senator Hill did not take a serious view of these charges. A correspondent of The New-York Times called on him in his law office to-day, and asked him if he cared to make any reply to Mr. Roosevelt's strictures. Senator Hill smiled, and replied:

"No; I don't care to make any reply; you can't argue with a blatherskite."

It is thought Senator Hill will take occasion soon to make another public utterance on the subject of "Personal Liberty," in the form of a speech, and should he do so, he doubtless will pay his respects to Commissioner Roosevelt.

A PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS MAN KILLED

The Body of James B. Carr, Jr., Found in an Elevator Shaft.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—A fall of more than fifty feet to the bottom of the elevator shaft at the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's Building this afternoon ended the life of James B. Carr, Jr., aged thirty-five years, a well-known insurance man. The body of the unfortunate man was found at the bottom of the shaft, but just how the accident happened is not known.

Mr. Carr was associated in business with his brother, Frank W. Carr, the general agent of the Manhattan Company, with offices on the fourth floor. James B. Carr's office door was directly opposite the elevator, and he had left the office to go home when the accident occurred.

There is a supposition that the elevator door was open, and supposing the elevator to be there, Mr. Carr stepped into the shaft.

Old Domestic Receipts.

From The National Review.

Many of us have enjoyed the perusal of some of the quaint old manuscripts of domestic receipts which were kept during the last century by our ancestresses. Yellow the pages now with honorable age, and the clasps tarnished and loose, no doubt; yet how beautifully clear was the handwriting of those times, and how beautifully original the spelling! Then the carefully compiled collection of wrinkles was often so amusingly mixed up with medical prescriptions, toilet secrets, and hints of value in the still room and laundry; while the dishes were named after the fair chatelaines from whom they were procured, or the houses noted for their production. Thus have we not found "Lady Betty Conway's pulpatoon of pigeons," followed by the "Chudbury cordial for a cow that hath calved"; "the Gunsnoor Castle caudle for a battalia pye" just after "an excellent manner of washing silk stockings so that the gloss be not marred"; and "a ragoo of hog's ears the City way" next to "the Queen's tyre-woman's liquid to preserve the hair and make it grow thick"?

These interesting records of the past speak for themselves. They were necessarily a good deal mixed, for the volumes were, after all, only modest household scrap books, and probably each receipt was inserted as it was obtained, without reference to context. But the fact that authors of professed cookery books should have been almost as promiscuous, and have wandered from the kitchen to the dressing-room, cumbering themselves about perfumery and medicines, seems to show that they were far from appreciating the importance of cookery as an art per se.

Chinamen Charged with Burglary.

Six Chinamen were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of burglary. They are Ung Loy Fook, Forty-first Street and First Avenue, Jersey City; Chu On, 11 Pell Street; Lon You, 25 Chatham Square; Len Kee Sing, 12 Pell Street; Lung Yu, Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, Jersey City; Lai Sing, 20 Pell Street.

They were arrested yesterday with some difficulty.

The prisoners were not satisfied with the way the affairs of their Masonic lodge were run, and on Aug. 19 they smashed in the door of the lodge room.

Ung Loy Fook and Len Kee Sing covered the Chinamen present with revolvers while the other four looted the lodge chest of the records and $7.

The six alleged burglars were held for examination and Lee Hai Mai was fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

Not Known Here as an Incendiary.

It was reported yesterday that Beiser, the alleged incendiary, who was recently arrested in Montreal, is the same man who had much to do with setting the tenement house fires in this city two years ago.

The Montreal police have, it is said, sent out a photograph of Beiser to the New-York authorities for identification.

It was stated at Fire Headquarters yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that the department is not in possession of any knowledge connecting Beiser with the New-York incendiary fires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A warrant for the extradition to Germany of Simon Gonschior was signed by the Acting Secretary of State to-day. Gonschior is charged with arson in New-York.

Trial Trip of the St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The date for the departure from Cramps' shipyard of the new American Line steamship St. Paul for her trial trip has been fixed for Saturday, Sept. 21. She will probably be out to sea a week. The Cramps have not announced what route will be taken, but it is understood that the vessel will head for the New-England coast and may put into Boston Harbor to prepare for the speed trial.

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER

Kings County Regular and Independent Leaders Are Agreed.

ALLOTMENT FOR STATE CONVENTION

Two-Thirds to Regulars, One-Third for Shepardites, and the Same on State Committee—Local Matters Deferred.

Democratic harmony in Brooklyn is practically assured.

An agreement has been reached between the two organizations on State politics. The independents are to have one-third of the representation in the State Convention from Kings County.

The subject of local harmony will be taken up at the next conference, and, judging by the success of the first conference, all signs point to the attainment of Democratic harmony on local affairs across the East River.

The conference committees of the two wings of the party came together last night at the Hamilton Club, Clinton and Remsen Streets, in that city. Each of the conference committees was fully represented.

Present, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County—the regular organization—were: Bernard J. York, James D. Bell, Luke D. Stapleton, Patrick Hayes, and John L. Shea. Representing the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County—the independent organization—there were present: Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Henry Hentz, S. Perry Sturges, and Michael E. O'Connor.

Edward M. Shepard had received, Wednesday evening, the formal notification from Mr. York of the appointment of the conference committee from the regular organization, coupled with the assurance that this committee was ready to confer with the similar committee of the independent organization at an hour's notice. Mr. Shepard accordingly sent a reply to Mr. York yesterday morning, appointing the first conference between the two committees to take place last night at 8:15 o'clock, at the Hamilton Club.

The members of the committee were a little late in getting together at the clubhouse, and what with handshaking and tardy arrivals, it was 8:45 o'clock before the conference was finally begun. The consultation was held in a spacious room on the first floor of the clubhouse.

The first thing the members of the two committees did was to organize themselves into a sort of joint conference committee, and they elected Bernard J. York their Chairman.

The next step was the broaching of the first subject, which it had been agreed should be brought before the conference, namely, the question of the State Convention, of State Democratic politics in general, and of the representation to be accorded the independent Democrats in the State Convention.

The discussion was informal. Each member of the two committees stated, more or less briefly, his views of the general Democratic situation throughout New-York State.

This discussion lasted for two hours and a half. The result of the conference was that a unanimous agreement was reached that each of the conference committees should make the following recommendations to the body which appointed it, the conference committee of the independents making the recommendation straight to their General Committee, and the conference committee of the regulars making the recommendation to the Executive Committee of the General Committee:

First—Each of the two Democratic organizations in Brooklyn and Kings County is to elect its full representation of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. In the State Convention the regular organization is to cast two-thirds of the vote of Kings County, and the independents are to cast one-third of the vote of the county. This amounts practically to giving the regulars and independents, respectively, two-thirds and one-third of the delegates. On all committees appointed by the State Convention the regulars and the independents are to be represented in the same proportion of two-thirds and one-third.

Second—The independent organization is to have two memberships on the State Committee, the other three memberships to be held by the regular organization.

It was decided that all news to be given to the press at this and subsequent meetings of the joint committee should proceed from Mr. York and Mr. Shepard.

The discussion did not conclude until 11:30 P. M., at which hour the joint committee adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday night at the Hamilton Club at 8:15 o'clock.

Meanwhile the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County will be called together Saturday evening to act on the recommendations, as given above, of Mr. York and his four colleagues on the Conference Committee of the regulars.

The General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County will be called together Monday night by Mr. Peabody to take action on these same recommendations to be made to them by Mr. Shepard and the other members of the conference committee of the independents.

Mr. Shepard, Mr. York, and all the members of the two conference committees seemed to be in the very best of spirits at the close of last night's meetings. They were on the friendliest terms with one another, and it was apparent there had been an entire harmony of judgment among them.

Edward M. Shepard told a reporter for The New-York Times that it was very likely indeed that local harmony in Brooklyn would be the topic of the next conference of the joint committee, on Tuesday night.

In securing two State Committeemen the Independents have obtained more than most of the politicians had been calculating they would get.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of the regular Democratic organization met last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building in Brooklyn, and decided the contest over the roll book, &c., in the Seventh District of the Tenth Ward in favor of the McGarry faction.

PRIMARIES OF SHEPARDITES.

Delegates to Assembly Conventions Chosen by Large Votes.

The Democratic Party in Kings County held in Brooklyn last night its primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly Conventions. These delegates will meet next Wednesday, when delegates to the State Convention to be held in Syracuse will be elected.

Owing to the extreme heat there was not as large a vote polled as was expected, but at the headquarters of the Democratic Party in Kings County in Montague Street it was said that the showing made was very pleasing to the leaders, as it demonstrated the interest the members of the reform party still took in the organization.

Primaries were held in every election district in the city, and the leaders were early on hand to vote for the delegates. Harrington Putnam, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, said he had come in from the country on purpose to attend his primary, and also to take part in the meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

Edward M. Shepard, Charles J. Patterson, Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards, United States District Attorney Bennett, United States Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, A. Augustus Healy, George Foster Peabody, Royal Peabody, Internal Revenue Collector Kelley, Register of Arrears Hinrichs, Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge, and others prominent in the councils of the party will be selected to represent the reform party at the State Convention.

"We will go over the returns of the primaries in the evening," said the Assistant Secretary at the rooms of the Democratic Party in Kings County, "and we will be able to give the full vote polled.

"From the many persons who have called in here to-night it seems as though a very large vote has been cast, and it is a very good sign that the members of the organization still take as active an interest as ever in the party."

Great reduction in excursion rates between New-York and the White Mountains, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and Connecticut River Line. Only $20.50 to Fabyans. Corresponding reductions to other mountain points. Reduced rates at hotels.—Adv.

THEY WANT AN AMERICAN ORGAN

Delegates to the St. Vincent de Paul Convention in Favor of Publishing an Official Paper.

The convention of presidents and vice presidents of Central and Particular Councils of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was resumed yesterday morning at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. Jeremiah Fitzpatrick presided.

The subject of discussion was the necessity of devising means to recruit the society, particularly among young men, and of interesting the latter in its works, so as to retain their membership.

T. M. Mulvy, Secretary of the Supreme Council, said that the gathering of young men into the society depends upon the Presidents of Conferences.

"The President," he said, "should see that the young men are kept employed in visiting the poor and performing other such charitable duties. Every member of a conference should have a poor family to visit regularly each week, and attend to the wants of that family. The most successful means our society in New-York has found of recruiting young men is through its Special Work Committees, which lay out a certain programme for the members every Sunday."

T. W. Haynes of Brooklyn, J. H. Whilly of Richmond, Va., and other delegates addressed the conference in a similar strain.

Then the question of the advisability and feasibility of attracting into the society as active members men of standing, influence, and means, whose interest and zeal, when enlisted, will extend the works of the society and make its objects better known in the community, was briefly discussed.

Delegate Joseph Kernan said that it was of the utmost importance to get as many men of means and influence as possible into the society. "Every inducement," said he, "should be afforded to have these men to join the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and become active members of the organization."

Delegate Gayton of Pittsburg suggested that every member of the organization should undertake to bring in at least one subscriber.

The next subject discussed was the necessity of establishing and publishing an American Bulletin by the Supreme Council.

C. W. Heinsler of Providence was in favor of establishing an official organ here.

President Fitzpatrick said he would be sorry to see a Bulletin published in America if it injured the organ published in Ireland.

A resolution was adopted declaring that an American Bulleting should be established and published by the American Council as soon as possible. A committee of five was appointed to report on the cost and other matters connected with the proposed Bulletin.

When the question of ways of raising money by the society was discussed, President Fitzpatrick announced that picnics are forbidden to members.

The conference will meet again to-day, and in the evening the delegates will be entertained at dinner by the Catholic Club. Archbishop Corrigan will preside at the dinner.

DR. DAVID S. LYON A SUICIDE

Sent a Rifle Ball Through His Head in Dykman Waldron's House near Lake Mohansic.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Dr. David Stewart Lyon shot himself last evening, at the house of Dykman Waldron, on the shores of Lake Mohansic, near here. He died immediately.

Dr. Lyon was born in New-York City fifty-six years ago last June. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York a quarter of a century ago. After two years' work in the metropolitan hospitals, he went to North Carolina. Then he settled in De Land, Fla., where he gained a large practice.

He was a frequent contributor to the columns of medical magazines. He stood high in his profession, and was at one time President of the Florida State Medical Society.

He has a wife and a daughter.

He was attacked two years ago with heart disease and kidney trouble. He came North last March. He failed rapidly, and for two weeks had been confined to his bed. He suffered much pain, and, in consequence, had become a slave to the morphine habit and was often despondent. His wife and daughter at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon left him alone for a moment.

During their absence he secured a rifle—an old-fashioned, short-barreled weapon—which he kept in the room. He placed the muzzle in his mouth as he sat on the bed, with the stock between his knees, and pulled the trigger.

The report alarmed the household.

The daughter and Dr. J. E. Tower of 400 Lexington Avenue, New-York, who was stopping at the house, were at the bedside in an instant, but he was dead. The ball had passed through the roof of his mouth, out at the top of his head, through the ceiling of the room and the roof of the house.

Coroner Apgar's jury to-day returned a verdict of suicide from despondency.

How She Worked Up the Ribbon Trade.

From London Punch.

But inventive cleverness has a greater chance of success in Paris than in London. An amusingly original and pretty thing has far more chances of being bought at a high price in Paris than in London. I know a girl who makes 30f. for every mantle pattern that she sells, and she sells so many as to overwork her brain. Her ideas are worked out in white and black muslin. The black is so cut as to represent lace or jet ornaments or other trimming. When she receives sudden orders from a number of houses, and must vary considerably her patterns, her brain becomes so congested that she would probably go out of her mind, or die, were it not for bleeding at the nose. When she sleeps, she dreams of nothing but mantle patterns. Sometimes, to rest her brain, she takes a situation for a few months as a counter assistant in some country town. Her ambition is to found a house of her own, and she hopes soon to do so.

La Favorite corset, made of ribbons, was wealth to the woman who took it up. She belonged to an Alsacian family ruined in the late war. This corset is strong, elegant, pretty to look at, and does not increase the bulk of the figure. When St. Etienne was nearly ruined because ribbons had gone out of fashion, a struggling dressmaker went to a manufacturer with a number of designs for dresses into which ribbons largely entered. She said: "If you give me credit for a certain quantity of ribbons, I will promise to bring business back to you, and to make you sell more in six months than you ever sold in a year." After making due inquiries as to her trade reputation, he closed with her, and the St. Etienne business had a greater boom than she promised. Overskirts of ballroom dresses made of ribbons unattached except at the waist came in, and many other kindred arrangements.

Voltaire's Interrupted Story.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The almost invariable result of an official being obliged to pay a large sum for any important Government appointment was that, as soon as he was installed in the post, he sought to recoup himself for the outlay by practicing the most outrageous form of extortion. This evil pervaded every department of the State, even the French judiciary, prior to the Revolution, being notoriously corrupt. More especially was this the case with the farmers of the revenue, who, at the same time, oppressed the people and defrauded the Government.

In this connection an anecdote is related of Voltaire. He was spending a few days at the house of a friend. It was proposed one evening, by his host, that, to while away the time, each of the gentlemen should tell a story of some celebrated robber. This was agreed to, and the exploits of Cartouche, Madrin and others were dwelt upon. Finally, it became Voltaire's turn. He rose, lighted a bedroom candle: "Gentlemen, there was once a Fermier General." With not another word, he bowed gravely to the company and walked out of the room. He evidently thought to add anything to the fact that the individual referred to was a farmer of the revenue would be superfluous, as, necessarily, his exploits as a robber must have far surpassed those of any of the persons whose deeds had formed the topic of conversation.

The intense hatred with which the great mass of the nation regarded those individuals who had filled posts of any kind under the Government found expression, during the Revolution, by the members of that class being hunted down and put to death, under circumstances, in many instances, of the most revolting brutality.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU

No Doubt the Dreaded Scourge Has Penetrated to Hawaii.

THE DOCTORS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

The Ex-Queen of the Sandwich Islands to be Paroled and Political Prisoners to be Pardoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Two letters were received this afternoon from The United Press correspondent at Honolulu by the steamer Australia, which show that the cholera sensation is much worse than was supposed, and entirely disprove the alleged Auckland dispatch sent out by The Chicago Associated Press yesterday, stating that the deaths attributed to cholera had been traced to poisoned food. The first letter dated Aug. 26 is as follows:

"Since the 18th three deaths have occurred in this city, believed to be from Asiatic cholera. The last one was on the 24th. Three deaths also occurred prior to the 18th among Chinese immigrants per Belgic, on the Quarantine Island; none later. All the cases were thoroughly isolated and disinfected. There is no epidemic and no panic. The only person scared has been the Captain of the ship Monowai, who was in such panic that he ran away without taking the mails, or even a scrap of writing to tell the actual facts."

The facts prior to the 21st are best stated in the following official report:

HONOLULU, Aug. 21.—Official statement of the Hawaiian Board of Health to the United States Consul General, Ellis Mills:

The steamer Belgic arrived at this port Aug. 9, eleven and one-half days from Yokohama, having on board of this port 588 Chinese immigrants. She reported three deaths on the voyage, giving as cause of deaths pneumonia in one case and heart disease in two cases.

The Chinese were landed in Quarantine, one man being sick with gastro-intestinal disturbance at the time. He died the day after being landed. Two other cases of gastro-intestinal disturbance developed the day the first case died. Of these one recovered, and the third, an old man, died of exhaustion four days later. One young Chinaman became sick the third day after landing and died the following day. All these cases have the symptoms of gastro-enteritis and were considered cholera morbus. No other suspicious cases have developed since the last case, which died Aug. 18.

Five cases of cholera morbus with one death have developed in Iwilei, Honolulu, since Sunday, the 18th. WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President of the Board of Health.

No more suspicious cases have developed on the Quarantine Island since the 10th. The four cases there did not present rice water symptoms of cholera. It is further proof that it was not cholera that for ten days no more cases have occurred among the 588 Chinese.

The Quarantine is upon a low island of thirty acres, half a mile west of the harbor. It is separated from the point of Iwilei by half a mile of shoal water.

Careful inquiry disproved a report that a native woman who died had waded over to Quarantine Island and gathered crabs. She had only gathered sea moss near Iwilei shore. All the bodies of the quarantine patients had been carefully disinfected. Of the five cases named in the foregoing report as at Iwilei, all were natives. On the 21st another native, a man from Iwilei, was attacked, and died that night. Two more cases occurred on the 24th. One was in Iwilei, a native man, who is convalescent. The other was a native laborer near the Government buildings; he died that night; three deaths in all in the city.

The city cases presented all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Careful bacteriological examinations were made, and the bacilli were found. The doctors are nearly unanimous in the opinion that it is Asiatic cholera.

Much doubt is still felt in the community on account of the isolation of the Chinese immigrants by the Belgic. The authorities have acted for the past eight days upon the presumption that cholera is present. No passengers have been allowed to leave for the other islands, although freight is still shipped. Vigorous measures have been employed for the thorough sanitation of the city. One hundred men are actively at work cleaning and disinfecting under medical direction. An extremely unsanitary condition exists in Chinese quarters, frequently among Japanese, and less among Hawaiians.

Although 5,000 deaths from cholera have occurred in all Japan during the last two months, Yokohama, where the Belgic last called, was not rated as an infected port.

The special session of the Legislature closed on the 18th. The Hawaiian Star advocates a general amnesty to political prisoners. The American League has passed resolutions in favor of such a measure.

The Advertiser recommends caution. The Government is in favor of such amnesty so far as it can be seen to be consistent with public safety.

Greig and Marshal, rebel prisoners, pardoned on condition of exile, leave this week for San Francisco.

The second letter, dated Sept. 5, the day the Australia sailed, announces that the ex-Queen is to be paroled and all the political prisoners, except the leaders, are to be pardoned. The correspondent then writes:

"The attack of cholera has much increased. It is still confined almost entirely to the native Hawaiian population. Up to noon of the 5th there had been in all thirty-eight cases and thirty-two deaths in the city, including the previous four cases and three deaths of Chinese in quarantine. All the cases were native Hawaiians except one—a white seaman on the United States gunboat Bennington.

It is probable that infection from the island in some way reached the Iwilei shore. One theory is that crabs penetrated the bodies buried in the sand, and afterward crossed to the Iwilei side, and were there gathered and eaten.

A cholera hospital was established at Kakaako on the 20th, near the Marine Railway. The natives are mostly averse to going there. Perhaps half of them believe a story that the doctors there poison them. I have verified this belief as existing. Their Kahunas have long taught them to fear foreign doctors.

Most of the cases are not reported to the authorities until too far advanced for remedy, hence the excessive fatality and the failure to secure timely disinfection to prevent spread of the pestilence. In most cases death comes from six to eighteen hours after seizure.

What Boulanger Was Up To.

From The Scottish Review.

Herr Kraus gives his reminiscences of the late Maxime du Camp the following hitherto unpublished anecdote, showing how the French writer succeeded in getting from Boulanger a confession of his intended policy. It is worth giving. At the time when Boulanger's star was in its zenith, a lady friend of Du Camp was invited to a dinner where she was to be the General's neighbor. She asked Du Camp how she was to manage with the Minister of War. He instructed her to wait for a fitting moment, and when she saw the wine and wo

POLICE RECORDS CHANGED

Capt. Strauss and Acting Sergeant Hammond in Trouble.

ERASURES MADE IN THEIR BLOTTER

Roundsman Buckley, in Answer to Charges of Disobedience, Produces Evidence Against His Superiors.

Commissioner Parker conducted the trials of delinquent policemen at Police Headquarters yesterday. Most of the cases on the calendar were for minor offenses.

The most important case was one in which Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was interested. He charged Roundsman John Buckley with failing to execute certain orders when on special duty at 8 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 2.

Capt. Strauss said he sent the Roundsman and six policemen to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue on the evening mentioned, to prevent any fireworks during the parade of the Cherokee Club. He said he issued the orders in compliance with instructions received from Acting Chief Conlin. The orders were given to the Roundsman by Acting Sergeant Hammond. The following day the Roundsman told the witness that the Acting Sergeant had sent him to Eighty-sixth Street, which is in another precinct.

Cross-examined by Lawyer Grant, the Captain denied that he personally gave the Roundsman any instructions to go to Eighty-sixth Street and East River to meet the Cherokee Club. In answer to further questions, he said it was not customary for policemen sent into another precinct to report to the Captain of that precinct.

"Were you aware that the Roundsman returned after leaving the station and had a conversation with the Acting Sergeant in regard to his going to Eighty-sixth Street?" he was asked.

Capt. Strauss said he was not aware of it at the time, but learned of it since. He was asked if he did not see the Roundsman in the station after he was sent to Seventy-ninth Street. He said he did not.

"Did you see him at all that evening and converse with him on any subject?" asked Mr. Grant.

"No."

"Did you not tell him that night to take down the payroll to Headquarters the next morning?"

"Yes, I did," said the Captain.

"Then you forgot about that conversation?" exclaimed the lawyer.

The Captain acknowledged that his memory had failed him.

Capt. Strauss denied having shown the Roundsman a report that he was going to send to Acting Chief Conlin, but admitted that he had shown a memorandum. He also denied that the Roundsman had told him that if he reported sending him to Seventy-ninth Street it would be a falsehood.

Capt. Strauss seemed to get excited under cross-examination. Mr. Grant called for the station house blotter. Capt. Strauss produced one, but it was the not the one wanted. Mr. Grant said that he proposed to show erasures had been made in the blotter since the charges had been made against Roundsman Buckley.

Acting Sergeant Hammond testified that he sent the Roundsman and policeman to the Cherokee Club's house in Seventy-ninth Street. He did not tell any of them to go to Eighty-sixth Street. The Roundsman returned, and asked about the instructions regarding the parade. He repeated the first orders given.

The Roundsman returned a second time, according to the witness, and said he had been relieved by the Captain of the other precinct. He sent the Roundsman back to Seventy-ninth Street.

"Did you not tell him that he had done wrong when he told you that he had been relieved by Capt. Dean?"

The witness said he told the Roundsman that he had gone out of his precinct, and there would probably be trouble over it.

"Is it a fact," asked Lawyer Grant, "that Roundsman Buckley asked you the morning following the parade if you had entered him on the blotter as having gone to Eighty-sixth Street, and you said you had?"

"No, Sir," said Hammond.

"Has the blotter been scratched since then?"

"No, Sir," answered the witness.

"Was it ever scratched?" asked Commissioner Parker.

"Only by me, but not by any person's instructions," said Hammond.

Roundsman Buckley testified that Capt. Strauss sent him with six policemen to Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue. The next morning he saw the Captain in the latter's room in the station house. The Captain read a written report so far as it stated that he had sent Buckley and five policemen to Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue. "I told Capt. Strauss," said the witness, "that the order should read, 'I sent Roundsman Buckley and six policemen to Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue.' The Captain then threw down the report and exclaimed: 'I don't know what I can do now!'"

The witness said he asked Acting Sergeant Hammond if he would acknowledge having sent him to Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue. Hammond said he would not.

Six policemen from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station testified in the Roundsman's behalf that they were sent to Eighty-sixth Street. The station house blotter was then produced in evidence.

"To shorten matters," said the Commissioner to Mr. Grant, "I will have it placed in evidence, stating for your benefit that there has been an erasure made. It is plain that 'Eighty-sixth Street' has been erased and 'Seventy-ninth Street' substituted. 'East River' has also been erased and 'First Avenue' written over it. The case is closed."

The Commissioner's statement caused a mild sensation in the courtroom.

The Commissioners are expected to take immediate action in the case of Capt. Strauss and Acting Sergeant Hammond.

The Chief Justice's Washington Home.

From The Washington Times.

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller have concluded not to renew the lease of the house on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in which they have resided for the past few years, since moving from the Barber house, on Fourteenth Street and the Boundary. The Chief Justice, early in the Summer, purchased a Summer home at Sorrento, Me., and, with his family, has been spending the Summer at that place. Mrs. Fuller came to Washington in advance of the family to select a suitable house in which to spend the Winter. If the Chief Justice can find a house that exactly suits him, he will become a property holder in Washington, as has long been his wish.

It will be remembered that when the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller decided, some years since, to move from the Boundary, they looked about for a suitable house to purchase for their permanent home in this city. Their choice at that time fell upon the large, square, old-fashioned house on the northeast side of Thomas Circle, owned and occupied by Judge and Mrs. Wiley.

Finally an offer from the Chief Justice for $100,000 was accepted by Judge Wiley, and every arrangement to move into it was about completed when the transaction was suddenly and definitely brought to a close by Mrs. Wiley's refusal to sign the necessary papers. The reason for this was that the house had been home to her for so many years, when it came to moving, she could not bear to break up all the pleasant associations of the years by permanently parting with the property.

Mrs. Lincoln's Care for Her Children.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was one of the best mothers I ever knew," said Mrs. Gen. McConnell of Springfield. "I have often been at her home in the evening, when the children were put to bed, for we were less formal in those days than the people are now, and she would hover over them in the most delightful way. She wanted to be sure they were comfortable. In Winter I have seen her pin down the bed clothes that in their tossing during the night those boys would not become uncovered and feel the cold.

"I have read that when some Eastern politician came to Springfield to see Mr. Lincoln, just after the election, he found the boys sitting on the fence posts, barefooted and in untidy clothes. It is not possible, Mrs. Lincoln's children always looked well. She was an excellent needlewoman, and made all her own clothes for years, and all theirs. And there were no children in Springfield—or anywhere else—who were better dressed. Her children were not barefoot as late as a November election. And they were not shabby or untidy at any time."

MUSIC IN ABINGDON SQUARE

Children Join Sweetly and Heartily in Choruses—Disobliging Sergeant and Policeman.

Abingdon Square was ablaze last night and thronged by about 4,000 happy, well-behaved and neat little folk who thoroughly appreciated the boon of a popular subscription concert tendered by business men and citizens of the Ninth Ward because the park policemen did not, as a rule, assert themselves, and joining in the chorus of catchy and favorite melodies was not only permitted, but encouraged.

The band was led by Eugene Rautenberg, who merited the plaudits of his audience, which were generous and vociferous.

In the posting of the park police some mistakes were made, if the obliging and polite Capt. Collins knows the characteristics of his subordinates. For instance, Sergt. James B. Ferris was on the steps of the band stand, and near him, apparently to keep him from contamination by the crowd, was Policeman No. 151, who has a fierce red mustache, a "Far Down" brogue, and the fussiness that marks the subordinate who takes his cue from his superior and considers himself warranted in interference and hustling because of his "little brief authority" and the countenance given to its exercise.

Properly to chronicle the concert, a reporter for The New-York Times needed a programme, and several policemen, not hynotized by Sergt. Ferris to forgetfulness of urbanity, piloted him to the band stand. Sergt. Ferris was in the attitude of an Ajax, and he appeared bored and his glance was withering when the reporter, with proper civility, said:

"Sergeant, I am looking for a programme. Can you tell me where I can get one?"

"Don't know anything about any programme," was the reply, and the jack in office wheeled as if his questioner's appearance and presence were offensive, at the same time revealing that he had a programme in his hand.

At that time the reporter was at the foot of the band stand steps, at the edge of a crowd which had been forced back to make an alley between it and the stand. He felt a hand on his arm, and turning saw the red mustache of Policeman No. 151.

"Y'ill hev," said this functionary, in a menacing fashion, "ti git away an' git back," at the same time drawing on the reporter's arm.

"But I am a reporter."

"That don't make any difference; y'ill hev ti git back."

"One minute, please. Your number is 151?"

"Yiss."

"And you say that it makes no difference, and that I must get back."

"Yiss."

"Then, I'll get back," and the reporter went into the crowd. He did not lack programmes there. A neat little lad very politely gave him one and a graceful girl of fourteen another. Policeman No. 151 looked sheepish, ascended the steps, and whispered to his superior, and returned and did not molest a man in shirt sleeves, who had come and sat on the steps of the band stand, where the reporter could not have ventured to encroach.

The concert was an enjoyable one, nevertheless. The girls sang admirably in the medley to the strains of "You Can't Play in Our Yard," "Only One Girl in the World for Me," &c., and in Joseph B. Maxwell's songs he was well accompanied. One of the choruses, to the "School Playground" was:

"Tag, your it," said Tommy.
"No I ain't," said Mamie,
"'Cause I had my fingers crossed before you came around"—
"That's not fair," said Tommy,
"I don't care," said Mamie,
"Recess is over now in the school playground."

The Lincoln Union made a gala night of it. Their rooms over the square were thronged and the association's large silk American flag was displayed.

False Stories About Jeff Davis.

From The New-Orleans Picayunne.

Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 3, 1895.

In The Picayune of the 2d I saw what seemed a dispatch dated Sept. 1, which, mentioning the death of Mr. Payne, said he was a lifelong friend of Jefferson Davis, and that Mr. Davis owed him $100,000, which he forgot to pay. It is an infamous falsehood, as Mr. Davis never borrowed a cent from Mr. M. U. Payne in his life, and never borrowed a dollar which he did not repay. The lie told in the Omaha dispatch is made absurdly ridiculous in the further statement that Mr. Payne was sent for and came to New-Orleans when Mr. Davis died to preach his funeral sermon. My impression is, the Mr. Payne mentioned was not a minister; he certainly was not sent for, nor did he come to the funeral of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The absurd story of the kinship published in some Northern paper of Jefferson Davis and U. S. Grant has not the slightest foundation of truth. There was not the remotest relationship.

JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

Suit for Land in Three States.

From The Baltimore American.

In July last suit was brought by Henry C. King against Conley Blankenship before United States District Judge John Paul, in Harrisonburg, Va., which involved the title to 500,000 acres of land lying in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The plaintiff won, and it was supposed that the verdict would be taken as a final settlement. The case, however, appeared again on Aug. 20 under the style of Henry C. King against the Elkhorn and Sandy River Land Trust Company. Monday a verdict was rendered which gives the plaintiff the most of the land sued for, and puts the cost on the defendants. The latter claim, however, that it establishes a line which gives them the substantial victory. The defense claim the land by right of junior patent.

Music at Manhattan Beach.

Kerker's grand orchestra will play the following programmes at Manhattan Beach to-morrow and Sunday:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Royal Palace March.....Rice
Overture, "Corsair".....Rice
Waltzes, "Vienna Blood".....Strauss
Toreador song, "Carmen".....Bizet
Mr. Mark Smith.
Rain-Drop Reverie.....Rice
March, "King Cotton".....Sousa
Gavotte, "Adonis".....Rice
Knickerbockers' Dance.....Maretzek
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Songs, "German".....Selected
Miss Theresa Vaughn.
Dream After the Ball.....Lumbye
Selection, "Little Christopher".....Kerker
March, "Columbian Guard".....Rice
Dedicated to Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

SATURDAY EVENING.

March, "Royal Palace".....Rice
Overture, "Evangeline".....Rice
Grand selection, "Pearl of Pekin".....Kerker
Waltz, "Swept by Ocean Breezes" (new)...Rice
Dedicated to Austin Corbin, Esq.
Song, "Carmen," "Toreador".....Bizet
Mr. Mark Smith.
"Hush, Little Girl, Don't Cry".....Rice
Morceau, "She's Captivated Me".....Rice
March, "King Cotton".....Sousa
(Orchestra directed by Mr. Walter Jones.)
Grand selection, "Pearl of Pekin".....Kerker
Gavotte, "Adonis".....Rice
German Folk Songs.....Selected
Miss Theresa Vaughn.
Overture, "Hermosa".....Maretzek
(Orchestra directed by the composer, Mr. Max Maretzek.)
Excelsior March.....Rice
Dedicated to Mr. E. R. Reynolds.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

March, "Excelsior".....Rice
Overture, "Hermosa".....Maretzek
Brownie Waltzes.....S. G. Pratt
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Inflammatus.....Miss Caroline Hamilton
Lola Dance.....Perlet
Polka Caprice.....Perlet
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Strauss Jubilee Waltzes.....Aronson
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
German Folk Songs.
Miss Theresa Vaughn.
Gavotte, "Adonis".....Rice
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Waltz, "Repartée".....Rustis
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Song.....Selected
Mr. William Pruette.
Birth of the Dance.....Puerner
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Selection, "Little Christopher".....Kerker
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)

SUNDAY EVENING.

March, "King Cotton".....Sousa
Overture, "Kismet".....Kerker
Birth of the Dance.....Puerner
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Song, "The Palms".....Faure
Mr. William Pruette.
Lola Dance.....Perlet
Polka Caprice.....Perlet
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Knickerbocker Dances.....Maretzek
Storm on the Hudson from Sleepy Hollow.
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Oriental Dance.....Aronson
Polish Mazourka.....Aronson
Dedicated to Jean de Reszke.
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
Waltz, "Brother John".....H. Braham
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
German Songs.....Selected
Miss Theresa Vaughn.
Serenade.....S. G. Pratt
(Orchestra directed by the composer.)
"Castles in the Air".....Kerker
March, "Royal Palace".....Rice

NEWTON'S FINE RACING

Won The Times Medal at the Diamond Meet Cleverly.

CLOSE CONTEST BETWEEN CLASS A MEN

The Young Cyclist Covered His Mile in 2:08 3-5—Records Broken by Titus—End of Successful Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—The last scene in the great cycling drama at Hampden Park was a fitting finale to the brilliant tournament which ended a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. It disclosed to the view of 12,000 sweltering lovers of wheel races some of the most glittering performances of the year, and added a bright new feather to the cap of the Springfield Bicycle Club. Records flew right and left, and the struggles of the stars of the path caused outbursts of genuine enthusiasm.

The heroes of the day were Bald, Newton, Titus, and Sanger. A warmer day was never known in the history of the famous diamond tournaments, yet through all the long programme the people fanned themselves and perspired, apparently oblivious to their own discomforts. Every bit of the sport was first class, and the sharps are sorry that the feast is over.

The same matchless conditions that prevailed on Wednesday were in force to-day. Not a breath of air stirred, which, while unpleasant for the spectators, was just what the record men were wishing for. The four heroes above spoken of did so well in their respective specialties that it is difficult to say which among them is entitled to the palm. All except young Newton have seen heaps of racing, and may now be termed veterans so far as experience goes. The Stafford Springs lad is the "kid" of the lot, but he rides as if he wore "Zim's" old shoes.

It was in The New-York Times winners' race at one mile that "Charlie" Newton showed his quality. He won The Times diamond medal by finishing in front of the very pick of Class A racers in the fast time of 2:08 3-5.

In a previous race, the half-mile open, he had been beaten, but only after making one of the prettiest struggles of the meet. His defeat in that instance was set down to an apparent delay in beginning his sprint. With Newton in The Times race were W. S. Reynolds of Hyde Park, Mass.; Ray Dawson, the pride of Boonton, N. J.; "Fred" Loughead, the Sarnia (Ont.) flier; Howard P. Mosher of Storm King, N. Y., the young man who skates so well and who was looked upon at the beginning of the season as the most promising man in his class, and A. H. Davey of Greenfield, Mass.

These young men represented the first and second prize winners in the Class A events, and therefore, were rightfully looked upon as the stars in that division. If it had not been for the arrangement for The Times race these cracks would not have met under such equal conditions, and the thousands of spectators would have missed a rare treat indeed. A tandem team was put in to make the contest a fast one, and there was the usual scramble at the outset to see who could catch the coveted position behind the pacemaker. Reynolds succeeded in the attempt, and Little Newton swung in behind him quite contented with his lot. At the quarter the field was rating along very nicely, Reynolds leading and Newton, Loughead, Mosher, Dawson, and Davey following in the order named.

At the half the positions were practically unchanged, and there was no special move made by any of the six riders until after the three-quarter post was passed. Then there was some lively work all around. It seemed as if all of the boys jumped into their fastest gaits simultaneously. There was one thing evident, and that was that everybody in the race wanted to get home first.

The field swept through the stretch like a puff of wind. It remained intact to within 200 yards of the tape, at which point it broke into several pieces, one of which was Newton, and another Loughead. These two seemed to have a little more power in their sun-browned legs than their rivals, and between them they had first grab at The Times trophy. Newton's reach was just a little longer than the Sarnia boy's, for in a magnificent spurt he crossed the tape a winner by a good length.

The fractional times were as follows: 0:32, 1:04 3-5, 1:39, 2:08 3-5.

Loughead was a comfortable second, and, according to the judges, the other finished as follows: Mosher, Dawson, Reynolds, and Davey. The race was very pretty to look at, and the winner has every title to the crown of supremacy in Class A. Newton is only nineteen years of age, and has only raced a little over two years. He has had remarkable success, though, and is scheduled as a "comer."

"Freddie" Titus, undoubtedly America's most formidable hour rider, made an onslaugh on his own record of 26 miles 1,489 yards which resulted in a wholesale toppling over of the big figures. He made his previous hour record on this same Hampden Park track, a year ago. His distance within the hour to-day was 27 miles 185 yards, and his intermediate times show new records from the sixth mile up, inclusive. All the previous American records were his own, except that for six miles, which was held by Meintjes. Titus was paced by triplets, but the work was not so well done as he expected. Before he started on his long ride he said he thought he could bring down the world's record. This stands at 28 miles 29 yards, and was made by the phenomenal Michael, the little Welshman.

"Eddie" Bald very clevely won the one-mile record race. He did not have the tandem position either, but lay in fourth place, until the field reached the turn into the stretch. There he squeezed through his field, as slick as an eel, and with only Cabanne to give him battle swept over the tape three-quarters of a length to the good. Cabanne came like a whirlwind at the end, and was overhauling the Buffalo boy so fast that the latter's partisans had a violent attack of heart disease for a few moments. Kiser finished in third place, Murphy in fourth, Cooper in fifth, and Rigby in sixth. The time was 2:00 3-5.

This is the best time ever made in competition with tandem pacing. The fractional times were: 0:32, 1:01, and 1:31 3-5.

Sanger, the giant of the path, showed the professionals, of whom he has been one but a short time, a thing or two about racing by taking both the mile open and the two-mile handicap. He won in an impressive manner, doing the two-mile event from scratch, in 4:24 3-5, which is a world's record for a handicap race. Sanger won this event by a length, and took the mile by a margin of eight lengths. In addition to his chief honors, Bald took the half-mile open, paced in the very fast time of 1:01 4-5, which was announced as a world's record.

Harley Davidson surprised the sharps by landing in first place in the one-mile Class B handicap, beating "Pinkey" Bliss, Jenney, and Kiser. Cabanne, starting from scratch, was timed in 2:16. The winner's time was 2:15 1-5. The race in which Newton was defeated was the half-mile open, Longhead winning by half a length, in 8:02 3-5.

The 2:20 class race, for Class A men, went to W. E. Tenzler of Rockville, 2:05 2-5, and the one-mile handicap, Class A, to Howard P. Mosher. Besides Titus's trial against the record, there were four others which were successful, and one which failed. Maddox failed to do the mile unpaced, while Starbuck made world's records for three, four, and five miles, standing start, paced, and Longhead and J. H. Gardner created new Class A marks for two miles unpaced, and five miles paced, respectively. The other was a tandem record.

Summary:

One Mile, 2:20, Class A.—Eight starters. W. E. Tenzler, Rockville, won; F. I. Elmer, Chicopee, second; J. E. Walsh, Barre, Vt., third. Time—2:05 2-5. Other starters were J. P. Clark, Boston; Burke Ripley, Newark; John Kelleher, Springfield; A. T. Fuller, Boston; Philip Pierce, Manchester, Mass.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won; Cabanne second, Kiser third. Time—1:01 4-5. Other finishers in order named were Rigby, Cooper, Bliss, Jenney, Coulter, Murphy, and McDonald.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Eight Starters—Sanger won; Tyler and Porter tied for second; Watson Coleman, fourth. Time—2:05. Other starters were Cutter, Silvie, Crooks, and St. Onge.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Fifteen starters. H. P. Mosher, Storm King, (25 yards,) won; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, (60 yards,) second; J. E. Walsh, (60 yards,) third; R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:16 3-5. Other starters were Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J., (scratch;) James Clark, Dorchester, (15 yards;) Harrison, Asbury Park, (15 yards;) W. E. Shaw, Boston, (40 yards;) J. H. Gardiner, Syracuse, (60 yards;) John Kelleher, Springfield, (60 yards;) F. W. Juller, Buffalo, (60 yards;) W. E. Tenzler, Rockville, (70 yards;) George H. Cobb, Jr., New-York, (80 yards;) C. M. Bly, Northampton, (100 yards;) C. M. Rollins, Lynn, (100 yards.)

One-Mile Record Race, Class B.—Eight starters. Bald won, Cabanne second, Kiser third, Murphy fourth. Time—2:00 3-5. Other finishers, in order named, were Brown, Cooper, Rigby, and Davidson.

One-Half-Mile Open, Class A.—Six starters. Frederick Loughead, Sarnia, won; C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, second; Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, third; James Clark, Boston, fourth. Time—1:02 3-5. Other starters were W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, and W. S. Shaw, Boston.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Nineteen starters. Sanger, (scratch,) won; Crooks, Buffalo, (100 yards,) second; Coleman, (70 yards,) third; Porter, (50 yards,) fourth; Baker, (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:24¾, a world's record. Other starters were Starbuck, (50 yards,) Eaton, (100 yards,) Berlo, (110 yards,) Silvey, (120 yards,) Steenson, (140 yards,) St. Onge, (140 yards,) Cutter, (160 yards,) Senn, (170 yards,) Sherer, (170 yards,) Seavey, (180 yards,) Weinig, (190 yards,) Barnett, (200 yards,) Connelly, (200 yards,) Saunders, (240 yards,) Kluge, (250 yards,) and Mayo, (260 yards.)

The New-York Times Winners' Race, Class A, One Mile, Scratch.—Six starters. C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; F. Loughead, Sarnia, second; H. P. Mosher, Storm King, third. Time—2:08 3-5. Other starters were W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park; Ray Dawson, Boonton, and A. H. Davey, Greenfield.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B, Fifteen Starters.—Harley Davidson, Toronto, (70 yards,) won, Bliss, (40 yards,) second; Jenny, (40 yards,) third; Kiser, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:15 1-5. Other starters were Cabanne, (scratch;) Brown, (30 yards;) Sims, (40 yards;) Rigby, (50 yards;) Butler, (50 yards;) McDuffee, (60 yards;) Terrill, (60 yards;) Helfert, (70 yards;) Johnson, (80 yards;) Decardy, (90 yards;) Wettergreen, (90 yards.)

Five-Mile Trial Against Time—J. H. Gardner, Syracuse to beat five-mile standing start record of 11:49, held by C. J. Iven of Rochester. Time—11:56.

One-hour record ride by Titus:

Mile.	Time This Year.	Time Last Year's Time.	American Record.	Time by Miles for To-day's Ride.
1 ..	2:14 1-5	....		2:14 1-5
2 ..	4:17 3-5	....		2:03 2-5
3 ..	6:32	....		2:14 2-5
4 ..	8:45 1-5	....		2:13 1-5
5 ..	10:52 1-5	....		2:07
6 ..	12:54 1-5	13:43	Meintjes's record	2:02
7 ..	15:02 4-5	15:57	Titus's record	2:07 3-5
8 ..	17:09 2-5	18:16 3-5	Titus's record	2:07 3-5
9 ..	19:30 2-5	20:27 3-5	Titus's record	2:21
10 ..	21:38 2-5	22:45	Titus's record	2:08
11 ..	23:47 4-5	24:29	Titus's record	2:09 2-5
12 ..	26:06	27:18	Titus's record	2:12 1-5
13 ..	28:10 2-5	29:33 1-5	Titus's record	2:10 2-5
14 ..	30:19 3-5	31:50 4-5	Titus's record	2:09 1-5
15 ..	32:31 3-5	34:10 3-5	Titus's record	2:12
16 ..	32:42 3-5	36:19	Titus's record	2:31
17 ..	36:57	38:31	Titus's record	2:14 2-5
18 ..	39:09	40:42 3-5	Titus's record	2:12
19 ..	41:23 1-5	42:58 2-5	Titus's record	2:14 1-5
20 ..	43:40 2-5	45:08 3-5	Titus's record	2:17 1-5
21 ..	45:54 2-5	47:21	Titus's record	2:14
22 ..	48:12 2-5	49:26 3-5	Titus's record	2:16
23 ..	50:29	51:38	Titus's record	2:16 3-5
24 ..	52:46 2-5	53:54	Titus's record	2:17 2-5
25 ..	55:06	56:04	Titus's record	2:19 3-5
26 ..	57:23 4-5	58:15	Titus's record	2:17 4-5
*Hour		1:00:58 3-5	Meintjes's record	2:12 2-5
27 ..	59:46 1-5			

*27 miles 185 yards; former record, 26 miles 1,489 yards.

One-Mile Trial Against Time.—Harry Maddox, unpaced. Time—2:12 2-5.

Trial against professional five-mile standing start, paced, by Starbuck:

Mile.	Time.	By Miles.	Former Record by Johnson.
1	2:05 4-5	....	....
2	4:04 4-5	1:59	....
3	6:05 4-5	2:01	6:09
4	8:08 3-5	2:02 4-5	8:15 3-5
5	10:11 1-5	2:02 2-5	10:22 3-5

World's Record Against Time for Any Class for Three, Four, and Five Miles.—F. Loughead, Sarnia, two miles, unpaced, against time; Loughead did 4:50, beating 4:55 1-5 by Porter, and flying start of 4:51.

Hoyt and Casey against time, unpaced, for world's tandem record of 0:55 1-5. Time—0:56 1-5.

RACING BOARD BULLETIN.

Long List of Sanctions Granted for Bicycle Race Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Following is the League of American Wheelmen weekly bulletin:

Sanctions Granted.—Sept. 18, W. S. McCrea, Sharon, Penn.; Sept. 17, Hull Benefit Society, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sept. 17, Logan Wheel Club, Logan, Utah; Sept. 25, Smythe Park Association, Mansfield, Penn.; Oct. 12, Young Men's Christian Association, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Sept. 28, Alexander W. Smith, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Oct. 5, Bert Kingsland, Boonton, N. J.; Sept. 23-24, Chanute Bicycle Racing Association, Chanute, Kan.; Sept. 18-19, Henry County Agricultural Board, Cambridge, Ill.; Oct. 10, Humboldt Wheelmen, Humboldt, Neb.; Sept. 14, Jenkins Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 2-3, South Dakota State Fair Association, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Sept. 28, Capital City Cycle Club, Springfield, Ill.; Sept. 14, Marathon County Fair Association, Wausau, Wis.; Sept. 25, J. H. Beckton, Caro, Mich.; Sept. 23-23, Grand Traverse A. and K. I. S., Traverse City, Mich.; Sept. 16, O. S. Bunnell, Tioga, Philadelphia; Sept. 28, O. S. Bunnell, Gloucester County Agricultural Society, Gloucester, N. J.; Oct. 9-10, Charles T. Earl, Huntingdon, L. I.; Sept. 13, Lavelle Fair Association, Ashland, Penn.; Sept. 17, 18, 19, R. A. Hudson, Eminence, Ky.; Oct. 8, Steuben County Fair, Angola, Ind.; Sept. 13-14, Rutherford County Fair Association, Rutherford, Tenn.; Sept. 21, F. E. Low, Wellsburg, West Va., (postponed from Sept. 14;) Sept. 18-19, Columbiana County Agricultural Society, Lisbon, Ohio.

Suspended for competing in unsanctioned races: Samuel B. Hinckley and Robert F. Robson, Camden, N. Y., for thirty days, from Sept. 3.

Frederick Fletter, F. W. Holmes, Samuel Goldberg, Charles Seivers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. T. Foster, K. Phillips, R. Barrett, H. Bailey, and G. Welck, Allegan, Mich., for thirty days, from Sept. 2.

F. I. Hall and George Fisher, Middletown, Conn.; W. L. Cramer, Portland, Conn.; F. W. Dreher, P. Boardman, Arthur Woolen, C. A. Beadle, Smith, and Charles Hall, Westfield, Mass.; George Dobson, G. W. Cook, John Erickson, Higganum Conn.; W. Pugh, J. E. Eastman, Middletown, Conn., for sixty days, from Aug. 20.

John Martin and Paul Richter, Lancaster Penn.; Frank Baker, Landisville, Penn., for sixty days, from Aug. 29.

Skit Chandler, Hillsborough, Texas; Ura Kinsalving, Joe Payne, W. T. Young, A. T. Holland, W. B. Thomas, J. C. Thomas, W. T. Carrigan, John Treadwell, of Corsicana, Texas, for thirty days, from Sept. 2.

L. T. Flansberg, Kalamazoo, Mich., for one year from July 26, for competing while under suspension and in unsanctioned races.

J. J. Hall, Jay Bowling, O. Richards, Case Merritt, George Hoadley, and Archie M. Clere, for ninety days, from Sept. 5, for competing in unsanctioned races after warning.

C. H. Newman, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Willard Keller, Kingston, Penn.; E. Valkenburg, West Pittston, Penn., for thirty days, from Sept. 7.

Suspended:

E. E. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo., for sixty days, from Sept. 2, for failure to appear after signing entry.

Suspensions placed on Higgins, Paul, Bridges, and Massey, El Paso, Texas, have been removed; also those on M. L. Matson, Philadelphia, and T. A. Bentley, Hamburg, Iowa.

C. M. Murphy, F. J. Titus, and L. D. Cabanne will be permitted to ride in Class B events pending settlement of charges against them, provided any prizes won by them are withheld until the case is concluded.

Declared Professionals.—Arthur G. Herman, Toledo, Ohio, under Clause A; L. E. Holton and R. McCullough, Omaha, Neb., under Clause A; Art. C. Blake, Colorado Springs, Col., at own request; William Lowery, W. R. Haigh, H. Fuller, Healdsburg, Cal., and R. B. Lomax, Paso Robles, Col., under Clause A; W. R. Littell, Charles Grehe, Boase Rupe, Lee Lawhead, Galen Russell, Fred Hunt, P. Hedgepath, Beulah Keele, W. B. Calvin, W. A. Rundle, W. E. Talbott, J. W. Hanna, and Art. Grehe, all of Rockport, Mo., under Clause A.

Transferred to Class B.—Edward W. Roth, W. Schmidt, F. Bingenheimer, Milwaukee, Wis., under Clause D; W. F. Sanger and H. Crocker, Milwaukee, Wis., under Clause G; E. M. Quaitrough, Denver, Col., under Clause B; H. W. Putnam, Greenfield, Mass., under Clause B; W. M. Tolford, Malden, Mass., under Clause B; Ralph Boyd, Malden, Mass., under Clause B; S. A. Beadle, San Jose, Cal., under Clause B; W. H. Murray, Providence, R. I., under Clause F; Edward C. Yeatman, Charleston, West Va., under Clause B; C. N. Wilson, Charleston, West Va., under Clause B.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—L. C. Johnson, West Chester, Penn.; Ernest Scott, Lewiston, Me.; L. A. Travis, Seneca, Kan.; Howard Matson, Woodhull, N. Y.; W. T. Bonfield, Indianapolis, Ind.; George A. Elsenhart, Mulberry, Ind.; —— Ferguson, Logansport, Ind.

Handicapper Edward C. Wollman, Baltimore, Md., has been removed from his position. Pending appointment of his successor handicapping for Maryland will be done by A. G. Powell, 2,315 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Penn.

An investigation of charges preferred by Dayton Bicycle Club against the Leathere Brothers of Louisville, Ky., has resulted in dismissal of charges.

Transfer of Walter Clapp and C. E. Wettergreen, of Malden, Mass., to Class B was an error, and notice is therefore given that these men remain in Class A.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ituna, Allison V. Armour; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Rival, F. F. Chrystie; Fra Diavolo, C. H. Hermann; Jessie, Charles K. Murray, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg. Schooner yachts Viator, A. J. Morgan, and Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar. Sloop yacht Arrow, J. L. Dodge.

Passed West—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Vamoose, Frank T. Morrell; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck, and Judy, W. H. Watrous. Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Steam yacht Jathniel, J. B. Thomas, from New-York, came to anchor here.

Sloop yacht Waconda, Henry Doscher, went out of commission to-day and will be hauled out at Piepgras's yard for the Winter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamer Nereid, Charles F. Odea; Schooners Merlin, W. H. Forbes, and Meteor, Henry Pearce, and sloop Mystery, Wareham Whitney.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Fedelma, F. L. Osgood; Satanella, Perry Belmont, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; schooner Neaera, Henry K. McHarg, and sloops Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, and Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman.

Robert J. Wins Again.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—The event at the Louisville Driving Park to-day was the pacing race between Robert J., Joe Patchen, and John R. Gentry. Robert J. made the circuit four times, not once faltering, and finished three times ahead of his rivals. In the fourth heat Geers drove Robert J. to his limit, and in doing so he established a world's record for a fourth heat for harness horses. There were 10,000 persons present to see the races.

Summary:

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $5,000.

Robert J., b. s., by Hartford-Geraldine, (Geers).....1 2 1 1
Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, (Curry).....3 1 2 2
John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes-Damewood, (McHenry).....2 3 3 3

Time by quarters: First Heat—31¾, 1:01¾, 1:32¾, 2:06¼. Second Heat—31, 1:02, 1:34, 2:06½. Third Heat—32½, 1:02¼, 1:34½, 2:06½. Fourth Heat—31¾, 1:02½, 1:33¾, 2:04½.

Scores at Syracuse Tourney.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The tennis players who have been playing at Hamilton during the early part of the week have all entered in the Syracuse Tennis Club's open tournament which began this afternoon. Singles were the only event started to-day, but to-morrow the doubles will be started also. The scores follows:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. P. Fischer, New-York, beat James Randall, Syracuse, 6—0, 6—0.

First Round—A. E. Jenney, Syracuse, beat H. Jacobson, Syracuse, 6—3, 6—3. G. L. Wrenn

INSTRUCTION.

7/ 47 24

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FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Back Talk.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A Mulligong met an Echidna one day,
And he cried, "What a very odd nose!
So exceedingly sharp. Why, it's funnier far
Than your porcupine coat and your toes."
Then most rudely he made all the echoes resound
With "he-hees!" and "haw-hawes!" and "ho-hos!"

The Echidna made answer, "My merry young friend,
If your own funny nose you could see,
So exceedingly flat, like a shovel or spade,
I'm sure you'd stop laughing at me;
For beside it, mine is quite a beautiful thing.
Ho! ho! and haw! haw! and he! he!"

Worked Mottoes.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"I was at Niagara-on-the-Lake not long ago," said a dominie, "and met a girl who lived across the river, at primitive Youngstown. I asked her how she spent her time in that quiet little place, and she went on to tell me: 'In the morning I get breakfast and then I sewe and clean up and get dinner, and then I sew and talk and sometimes go out. Then I get supper, and when that's done for I work my toes.'

"'Work your toes?'

"'Mytoes—ma-toes.'

"'What?'

"'God Bless Our Home,' and sich.'"

Faith Cure.

From Judge.

"Oh, well," said Flotsam, "you may laugh at it as a superstition, but the fact remains that it cured my rheumatism. I suffered for ten years, but since I've carried that horse chestnut in my pocket I haven't had a twinge."

"You carry a horse chestnut, do you?" asked Skepticus.

"Yes."

"Let's see it."

"Great Apollo! I can't find it. I must have left it in that suit of clothes my wife gave to the ragman last Fall."

His Cruelty.

From The Washington Star.

"Oh, dear," sobbed Mrs. Hunnimune, "mamma said it would come to this, but I didn't expect it so soon."

"Has your husband been mistreating you?" asked her visitor solemnly.

"Y-yes," she sobbed. "He says I want my own way all the time."

"And won't he let you have it?"

"That's the worst of it. He says that he doesn't care if I have my own w—way all the time; b—but that I won't make up my mind wh—what it is."

The Animal Keeper Talks.

From The Outlook.

"I've been keeper to every kind of animal there is—lions, tigers, elephants, all of them—and I like taking care of such things. If they want to eat you, you know it. If they're ugly, they're ugly; if they're pleasant, they're pleasant. 'Tain't so with apes. They're smooth as silk one minute, and jumping on you to kill you the next. You can't trust them." He looked up sidewise, adding deliberately: "They're too like humans. I like a real beast."

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GRAND FETE BENEFIT. PAUL BOYTON CHUTE, CONEY ISLAND. For humane exhibit, Atlanta Exposition. Friday, Sept. 13, 12 to 12 o'clock. Boat, bicycle, and roller-skating races down the chute, for prizes; open to all. Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, judges; Coney Island Police, referees. Bring masquerade costume at night; dancing on pavilion.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 22d Week Du Maurier's **Trilby** Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

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14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. LAST WEEK—Mats. Wed. and Sat. IN OLD KENTUCKY. Next Week CLARA MORRIS in Répertoire.

BIJOU. Beginning Monday, Sept. 16. MAY IRWIN. In THE WIDOW JONES. Seats now on sale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. MR. THOMAS KEENE. TO-NIGHT—"HAMLET." NEXT WEEK—RICE'S "1492."

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE SPORTING DUCHESS. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

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COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together as cook and waitress, waitress and chambermaid; best city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman; carver, baker; desserts, game; marketing; dinner parties; city or country; best of references. Emma, 416 4th Av., restaurant.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or do housecleaning, by the day; best city references. M. C., 207 East 80th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 310 West 76th St., two days.

COOK.—Experienced; plain washing and ironing; private family; excellent references. Etta, 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a neat woman as excellent cook by the day. I., 223 8th Av., near 21st St.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress in private family; reference. 433 West 46th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; understands English and French cooking; eighteen months in last place. N. C., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best reference. 147 East 32d St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—Fully competent; will assist in washing; good city reference. R. L., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; unserstanus English and French cooking; eighteen months in last place. N. C., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference from last place. 256 West 31st St.

COOK.—By good German Protestant girl in small private family; good bread and pastry cook. Call, two days, 436 West 46th St. G. Tuttle.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' references. 338 East 66th St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to work by the day; understands all housework; best city reference. 248 West 30th St., second floor, front

ALL CAN AFFORD TO RIDE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Start a Cab and Hansom Service.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORTATION

To Be Put in Operation on the Completion of the Twenty-second Street Ferry—A Move for Western Traffic.

With the completion of its new Twenty-second Street Ferry the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will start a cab and hansom service similar to that which it now has in Philadelphia.

The object of this new departure is to meet the New-York Central, with its station in the heart of the city, on something like equal terms as a competitor for first-class passenger traffic to and from points west of Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Many of those whose natural preference would be for the Pennsylvania route for the West, either on account of old association or otherwise, have gradually dropped into the habit of using the New-York Central system because it lands them nearer the great shopping and residence districts of the city than the Pennsylvania system had power to do with its ferries at Desbrosses Street and Cortlandt Street.

W. W. Lord, Jr., the Assistant General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"While we have not been officially informed at this office of any contemplated improvement in the transportation of passengers and their baggage between places in this city and the new ferry at Twenty-second Street, I am quite sure the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be an active and equal competitor with the New-York Central as soon as the new ferry is established.

"It is an open secret that the company has long desired an up-town ferry for this purpose. I see no reason to doubt that a cab and hansom stand owned and operated by the company will be one of the chief attractions provided.

"In Philadelphia, where the company has had a cab and hansom system in operation for several years past, it has been found to give great satisfaction. The charge for a hansom for a distance of a mile and a half is 25 cents. For a four-wheeler for the same distance the charge is 40 cents. Valises or satchels which can be carried in the hand are carried free. If they have to be put on the top of the cab, the charge is 10 cents each. Trunks are carried at a uniform rate of 25 cents each, but not more than two at a time are taken on a four-wheeler. For the second and every subsequent mile the charge for a hansom is 15 cents, and for a four-wheeled cab 25 cents."

When this projected move by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is carried out it will work a revolution in the cab and hansom service in the city. At the rate of twenty blocks to the mile, a passenger will be able to drive directly northward to Fifty-second Street for 25 cents in a hansom. With a cab and one trunk the charge for the same distance will be 65 cents. These prices will take Brooklyn passengers across to East Twenty-third Street ferry with their baggage, and even East Thirty-fourth Street may be within the limit.

It was said yesterday by a person who had ample means of knowing the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not stop at providing cheap cabs, but would also furnish coupon tickets to passengers at the time of booking. This would obviate all necessity on the part of the cabman of making change. As soon as the passenger arrived at his destination he would hand the cabman the last unused part of his ticket, which would represent full payment for his services.

The two great objections which have hitherto stood in the way of a great extension of the cab system in this city, are the expense and the roughness of the pavements. Many passengers, particularly women, who would like to take cabs and have their baggage with them, and drive straight to their homes, have been deterred by stories of the extortion practiced by drivers.

The smallest rate for a cab in practice, no matter what the theory of the city scale of charges may be, has always been $1.50, and sometimes more. At the end of the journey if the hirer of the cab lived in a flat there is usually an additional demand of 25 cents to take a trunk up stairs, though only up a single flight.

The other objection to the extended use of cabs and hansoms has been the roughness of the pavement. This has caused so much jolting, even on a short journey that many persons who might otherwise take hacks have preferred to use the street cars, leaving their baggage to be delivered by express. Of late some of the owners of hansoms have begun to use rubber tires for their wheels, which decreases the jolting. The pressure of bicycle riders and the general demand for streets which can be more easily cleaned than those paved with granite sets have given the city a series of asphalt streets more or less closely connected. These smooth pavements have considerably extended the use of cabs and hansoms.

It is not expected by those who know the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the New-York Central will long leave it a clear field, with a cheap cab and hansom service. What one of these great corporations does in order to add to the convenience and ease of its patrons the other must soon do also, or suffer a serious diminution in the number of its Western first-class passengers. It is, therefore, expected that the New-York Central will soon follow the example of its chief rival by giving its patrons an equally cheap cab and hansom service. The effects of such an innovation of cheap and well-appointed vehicles at fixed prices and without necessary "tips" to the drivers, must lead in due time to a complete revolution of the present dear system in use in other parts of the city.

An advantage of the new Twenty-second Street ferry which the public has not yet realized will be the new cross-town underground electric street car service, by which transfers will be made at Ninth, Seventh, Sixth, and Lexington Avenues, and also at Broadway. A large part of the traffic which now passes from the Twenty-third Street ferries across Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street ferries will then be diverted to the new ferry, thus relieving routes which are now overcrowded during commission hours.

Mr. Enoch Pratt's Birthday.

From The Baltimore American.

Tuesday, Sept. 10, was the eighty-seventh birthday of Mr. Enoch Pratt, President of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, and senior partner of the hardware firm of E. Pratt & Brother, but better known as the Baltimore philanthropist, a native of the Bay State, but a Marylander by adoption, whose most enduring monument in years to come will be the Enoch Pratt Free Library. He was down town, as usual, attending to business. He received many congratulations, but before midday he left for his country place at Woodbourne, there to remain until Friday. Each week during the season of Summer and early Fall Mr. Pratt sets aside Wednesday for personal recreation at his country seat.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Altona, Ill., Sept. 12.—A train of fifteen oil tanks on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad broke in two near this station. The rear half of the train ran into the front half. The tanks were smashed and the oil was ignited, setting fire to several houses at the side of the tracks. The houses were saved, but the cars were consumed. John Welch of this place was fatally burned and Charles Carlson of Galesburg, fireman of the locomotive, was fatally injured.

—T. C. Huntington of Boston, Mass., died prominent business man of this city, died this morning, aged sixty-six years. He was at one time interested in the book publishing house of G. S. Scranton & Co.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12.—John C. Wasserback, a prominent real estate dealer and auctioneer of this city, was run over and killed during the firemen's parade to-day by the self-propeller "Jumbo."

Egg Harbor City, Sept. 12.—Forest fires are again burning in this vicinity. Over 500 acres of valuable timber land has been destroyed. The sun was obscured by thick smoke to-day.

CROTON WATER IS NOT AT FAULT

What Health Board Officials Say of the Reports of Disease-Breeding Impurities in the Drinking Water.

City residents, particularly those who live on the upper west side, have lately been finding fault with the Croton water supply on account of its dark color, and also, but not so often, on account of its offensive odor.

Several physicians found in their practice that their patients complained of dysentery and other diarrhoeal diseases, and hastily ascribed the cause to impurities in the water supply.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday called on Dr. Roger S. Tracy, the Register of Vital Statistics; Dr. Martin, the Chief Chemist of the Health Board, and Mr. Birdsall, the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, in reference to this subject. All of them asserted most positively that the fault was not in the Croton water supply, and the two physicians adduced proofs of their statements. Dr. Tracy said:

"It is clear that if there is anything harmful in the Croton water it must have shown itself before this in an increase in the number of deaths in either dysentery or typhoid fever.

"Examining the records for the seven weeks ending Sept. 7, I find that the number of deaths from dysentery have in no case been greater than normal. For example, for the week ending Sept. 7, the number of deaths in the city from dysentery was 6; for the week ending Aug. 31, 9; for the week ending Aug. 24, 9; for the week ending Aug. 17, 6; for the week ending Aug. 10, 11; for the week ending Aug. 3, 10; for the week ending July 27, 10.

"The deaths for the same period of all diarrhoeal diseases, including dysentery, were, Sept. 7, 106; Aug. 31, 144; Aug. 24, 149; Aug. 17, 182; Aug. 10, 169; Aug. 3, 181; July 27, 268. The highest number of deaths from typhoid fever for any one week during this period was on Aug. 24, when there were 14, and for the other weeks they varied between 5 and 9.

"It is thus apparent that the water plays no part in these deaths, because, if it did, they would show a continuous increase, instead of following as they did the hot waves of July and August."

Dr. Martin said:

"There has been a good deal of color in the Croton water this season owing to the quantity which has to be drawn. Part of this color comes from the extracts of peat which some of the Croton streams absorb in their course. This color, instead of being harmful, is positively healthful, because it is due to antiseptic substances found in peat of the same nature as creosote.

"The water has been carefully analyzed every week by my department, and also by the Bacteriological Department. We have found no trace of nitrites, and the bacteriologists have found no trace of disease-breeding bacteria. So that the public may rest assured the water is perfectly healthful."

Mr. Birdsall, the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, said:

"We are using 210,000,000 gallons of water every day, and all but five or six million gallons is drawn from storage reservoirs. I never saw the Croton River so nearly dry.

"There are various causes for the complaints against the water. Where water has had time to stagnate, particularly at high temperatures, there will be growths and fermentations, but none of these is hurtful. Neither is there any danger from benign bacilli, which sometimes appear, or from the small animals which are sometimes seen.

"Sometimes a man comes back to his house, and he happens to be the only one in the street using the water. Then, owing to its stagnation in the pipes, it gives out an offensive odor. Even this is not dangerous to health, though it is unpleasant.

"When such cases are reported to me, I have the hydrants in the neighborhood opened, and the stagnant water all run off. I shall be very glad to do this when any citizen makes a complaint that the water in his house supply has any odor."

In reply to a question, Mr. Birdsall said that the Titicus dam was filled last January. It would be blown off and cleaned this winter. All the sixteen Croton reservoirs had been filled in the same way, with the grass left on the sod, when the water was turned into them. It took some of them as long as ten years to get clear of all vegetable matter. There was no remedy for this, or no better way of doing it, except to cement the sides, which would cost an incalculable sum of money. Everything liable to breed disease was carefully removed from the site of the Titicus dam before it was filled by the Aqueduct Commissioners, whose work was thoroughly trustworthy.

Glen Island to be Closed Monday.

Glen Island will be closed for the season next Monday, after the most successful Summer this resort has ever known. In round numbers the attendance already has been over two million from New-York and Brooklyn alone. Those who have been carried on regular trips from New-Haven, Newark, and similar places would probably make the total number more than twice the population of New-York City.

It is a remarkable fact that so large a number could be carried back and forth and entertained on the Island without a single accident. The business still being done would warrant holding this pleasant resort open longer, but Mr. Starin fears that the chilly nights might injure the animals in the Zoo, and has ordered that they be housed Monday night.

Among the plans for next season at Glen Island are large additions to the many rare animals in the Zoo, making it second to none in America. Prof. L. M. McCormick will shortly go abroad to collect some interesting articles for the Museum of Natural History, and the aviary and aquarium will also be enlarged.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Hansel and Gretel."—Manager Heinrichs is announcing among the operettas which he is to produce in Philadelphia during the Winter season Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel." Augustin Daly has secured from Sir Augustus Harris the exclusive American rights to this opera, and, of course, Mr. Heinrichs's announcement is a mistake. Mr. Daly will first present "Hansel and Gretel" at his theatre in this city early in October. The entire company and scenery will be brought over from London, and a specially organized orchestra of forty-eight musicians will furnish the music, under the direction of Herr Anton Seidl. After the close of its engagement at Daly's, the opera will make a tour of the country, appearing only in the principal cities.

—Laddies for Ushers.—When "Rob Roy" begins its season in Philadelphia Sept. 30, at the close of its present run at the Herald Square Theatre, Manager Whitney will have his audiences ushered to their seats by half a dozen laddies who are now on their way to this country from the banks o' Doone. Richard Carroll's return to the company has given fresh interest to the final performances here. The organization is now identical with that of the original company. Monday night's performance will be the one hundred and sixty-fifth of its Herald Square record, and the engagement will close with the one hundred and seventy-seventh presentation.

—Grand Opera House.—"Fantasma," the spectacular pantomime of the Hanlons, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House next week. It has been rearranged, and made into an almost entirely new spectacle. New transformation scenes and new mechanical effects have been introduced. The company includes George H. Adams, as the clown; Netta Black, Pauline Levy, and the McDonough brothers.

—"Agatha Deane."—Russ Whytal's one-act comedietta, "Agatha Deane," which was seen last Spring at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is to be presented as a curtain-raiser this season to Mr. Whytal's "For Fair Virginia," which will begin its tour Sept. 30. Mr. and Mrs. Whytal will be seen in their original parts. Manager Frank G. Cotter has arranged for an engagement in this city in November.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—"Hurrah for You, Old Glory," the new folk song by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, which has been suggested as a National air, will be sung publicly for the first time at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday by Countess Claire de Lunes, an artist from the Parisian vaudevilles. She will sing the English words, and the venerable composer will occupy a box.

"Sans Gene."—Dora Goldthwaite has been engaged by Manager Pitou to play an important part in "Mme. Sans Gene," which begins its tour Sept. 30 in Cleveland, Ohio. During Kathryn Kidder's recent vacation in Europe, she purchased several new costumes which she will wear in "Mme. Sans Gene" this season.

—Miss Galland Will Not Star.—Bertha Galland, the society woman, is not to star, after all. Her father and uncle, who were to have furnished her financial backing, have reconsidered their decision, so the American stage will have to get along without its new Juliet, after all.

—Walker Whiteside.—The next attraction at the Herald Square Theatre will be Walker Whiteside, who has at length secured admission to a Broadway house. He will begin his engagement Sept. 30, presenting "Hamlet," for which entirely new scenery and costumes are being provided.

COMING EVENTS.

—Open-air rally of Good Government Clubs, Ulmer Park, Gravesend Beach, L. I., to-morrow afternoon and evening.

—Prof. Gustave Simonson's lecture against "Socialism" before the Golden Club, 24 Union Square East, to-night.

OPEN FOR MEMBERS ONLY

Effect on German Clubs of the Sunday Excise Enforcement.

FRIENDS MAY NOT BE ENTERTAINED

Rigid Observance of the Regulation to Avoid Any Possible Conflict with the Police—What Some Members Have to Say.

The German clubs and societies of this city do not apprehend any trouble so far as the police are concerned with reference to the Commissioners' ruling on Sunday liquor selling. While this subject furnishes one of the principal topics for discussion at the leading German clubs, the consensus of opinion seems to be that private clubs do not come within the pale of the excise law, hence the Police Department has no jurisdiction over them.

At the Liederkranz, the Arion, and others, precautions have been taken to avoid any trouble, but there will be no changes in the present conduct of the clubs so far as members are concerned. The only effect resulting from Commissioner Roosevelt's Sunday agitation will be that members will be deprived of the privilege of entertaining their friends in these clubs on Sunday. It may also cause some changes in the regular Sunday entertainments.

"For the first time since Arion Hall has been built members will not be allowed to introduce friends on the coming Sunday," remarked President Richard Weinacht to a reporter for The New-York Times. "The Arion has always heretofore extended its hospitalities to brother singers from other cities, but since this question has sprung up the Executive Committee has issued an order that henceforth no one will be admitted into the clubhouse without presenting his membership ticket at the main entrance. This rule goes into effect next Sunday, and will be rigidly enforced."

At the Liederkranz a similar rule has been in force for some weeks.

"When this Sunday movement began," remarked President William Vigelius, "it was resolved to admit only members on Sundays, and thereby avoid any possibility of trouble. We regretted to be forced to deprive our members of the privilege of introducing friends, but we were forced to do so for protection. If Mr. Roosevelt's ruling is enforced, it may have some bearing on our regular Sunday night concerts during the Winter season. These enjoyable affairs, participated in by the women folk, may have to be given on some other night in the week."

William Steinway replied to a query on the subject:

"We maintain that our clubhouse is in the nature of our home, and the police are as thoroughly excluded as any one else. The only way the police could gain entrance is by force, and it is scarcely to be presumed that they would resort to this. The Liederkranz Hall has always been open to the friends of the members until recently, when the imperative rule was established that none but a member can obtain admittance on Sunday. There are no exceptions to this rule."

"To prove to you that there are no violations of the rule," said a Director, "last Sunday Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, who is a member, invited Postmaster Dayton to the Liederkranz Clubhouse. The rule was enforced on the Postmaster, the Directors regretting that they were compelled to carry out the order against one and all."

At the New-York Turn Verein, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Central Turn Verein, and other German societies it was ascertained that precautions had been taken against any possible complications with the Police Department by simply excluding all but members from the clubhouses on Sundays.

The reported success of Heinrich Zoellner's opera in Germany is gratifying to the members of the Liederkranz, as they are proud of the achievements of their musical director. The news that Mrs. Zoellner, whose life had been despaired of, is improving in health, is received with joy by the singers.

The annual election of officers of the Arion will take place next Tuesday, and it looks as if Richard Katzenmayer would be elected to succeed President Weinacht. Mr. Katzenmayer has twice previously occupied the Presidency. The laws of the society will not permit a President to succeed himself. As a result these two popular members have been alternating as executives for the past five years.

The arrival of the new musical director, Julius Lorenz, is being anxiously awaited by the Arionites. Mr. Lorenz and his bride are expected to reach New-York on the Werkendam Sept. 20. They will be welcomed by the officers at the steamship's dock, and escorted to the hotel. The following Tuesday a reception will be given to Mr. Lorenz at Arion Hall, when he will be introduced to the members. On this occasion the Arion male chorus will render one of Mr. Lorenz's compositions.

THE BIGGEST OF AMERICAN FLAGS

To be Voted For at the Exhibition of Food Products.

One of the features of the World's Food Fair at Madison Square Garden will be a voting contest for the largest American flag ever floated in New-York.

The flag will be furnished by The Sunny Hour, a monthly magazine published by boys and girls, and will be voted to the most popular American college at 10 cents a vote. Some young Kings' Daughters and Sons will be dressed as Columbias and Uncle Sams to take the votes. Those who wish to act in this capacity should apply to The Sunny Hour.

This flag will nearly cover the whole western side of the great Madison Square Garden. The net results of the voting contest will be for the benefit of The Sunny Hour.

Tickets for admission to the fair can be had at The Sunny Hour office, 238 West Twenty-second Street, at 25 cents.

Upsala's Cathedral.

From Chambers's Journal.

Upsala's Cathedral is a cheerful two-spired building of red brick, still in process of elaborate restoration. It is of the color of blood, and looks charming in juxtaposition with snow-clad roofs and a dome of blue sky. Unlike other cathedrals, it is not redolent of antiquity, or stuffed with curiosities which demand notice, and weary ere one can give the necessary attention to the building which holds them. Two or three of its contents dignify it amply. There is the dust of Gustavus Vasa. His effigy, recumbent between the effigies of his two wives, is a magnificent representation of a magnificent man. By the organ in the west end there is, too, a slab of stone with the name "Linnaeus" upon it.

Eric the Holy also had a chapel to himself, with frescoes depicting, with no great talent, the simple vicissitudes of his career. This ended by decapitation in the market place adjacent to the cathedral. But the deed was wrought more than eight centuries ago. It is impossible to be lachrymose about an event so ancient. Besides, most Scandinavian monarchs in those days held their office in constant peril of some such fate. Our own royal histories of the Middle Ages are not pleasant reading; but the Kings and Queens of the North lived even rougher lives, and died more tragically than our sovereigns of those times.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AT FULL LENGTH.

You can view your reflected image in a cheval glass. A great convenience for the toilet. Adjustable to any angle. We have them in light or dark woods, and to match the other furniture. Those of mahogany are plain and simple, but rich in appearance.

Mirrors of oval or oblong shape, deeply beveled. Various styles of decoration and design. You get them at manufacturing prices if you

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

WILL NOT TELL WHO STABBED HIM

Strange Reticence of John May, Now at Death's Door—Michael Churchill Arrested on Suspicion.

John May, a truck driver, of 183 Hudson Street, was stabbed in the side Wednesday night somewhere near Desbrosses and Hudson Streets, but he refuses to disclose the identity of his assailant.

He is at the Hudson Street Hospital, and may die of internal hemorrhage, but he will not say who wounded him or where he was assaulted.

May is known as a steady and industrious man around Hudson Street, and no one can understand how he could get into a quarrel which would result so seriously to himself. He entered Murphy's saloon at Hudson and Desbrosses Street, about midnight Wednesday, looking very pale, and called for a drink. Blood was dripping from the bottom of his trousers, and he was suffering with a cut in the groin and abdomen.

"Oh, that is nothing," said May. But John Lyons of 42 Beach Street thought otherwise, and started out to find a policeman to call an ambulance. He did not see a policeman, but he stopped a passing truck, and soon had the wounded man in the hospital. It was found that the artery which feeds the leg had been severed, and that May was then rapidly bleeding to death.

When the bleeding was checked, May was told of his serious condition. He evidently thought an attempt was being made to frighten him into telling who had stabbed him. He refused to tell anything to the surgeons, the Coroner, or the detectives. He insisted that he would get well, and would then deal with his assailant in his own way.

Michael Churchill, thirty-six years old, a driver, of 188 West Street was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing of May.

Churchill bears the marks of having been in a recent encounter. His left ear looks as if it had been bitten, and his nose and face have several abrasions on them.

Capt. Westervelt said that Churchill was seen in company with May a very short time before the wounded man entered Murphy's saloon.

The police found a trail of blood which started in the hallway in front of May's room floor at 183 Hudson Street, and led along the hallway, down the stoop steps, and along Hudson Street to and into Murphy's saloon.

A BOY TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF

Charles Redmond, Rather than Be Punished, Shoots Himself and Destroys the Sight of an Eye.

Charles Redmond, eleven years old, who had been disobedient and who was told that he would be punished, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon. He lived with his parents at 223 South Third Street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. His father is a machinist. He had been reading in the papers the great number of burglaries in the Eastern District, and he had given instructions to the members of his family to see that the house was never left unlocked.

Mrs. Redmond went shopping yesterday afternoon, and when Charles returned from school at 3 o'clock she told him to stay in the house and take care of it during her absence. As soon as Mrs. Redmond had departed, Charles went into the street and began to play. He had left the house open. When he returned he found his father there. Mr. Redmond was greatly displeased, and when Mrs. Redmond returned home Charles was taken to task.

"I am going to give you a severe beating for this," said Mr. Redmond.

"Oh, papa, don't beat me," said the boy. "Let me off this time."

"No, Sir. I'll teach you to obey your mother," said the father.

This conversation took place in the kitchen, and the boy subsequently went up stairs. In a short time Mr. and Mrs. Redmond were startled by hearing the report of a revolver.

Mrs. Redmond hastened up stairs, and as she got to the top saw Charles approaching her with a bullet wound over his right eye.

"Mamma! Mamma!" he exclaimed, and then fell on the floor unconscious.

The boy was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where the surgeon ascertained that the sight of the right eye had been totally destroyed. The boy was said late last night, to be in a precarious condition. The weapon with which he shot himself belonged to his father.

He was one of the brightest scholars in Public School No. 37, on South Fourth Street, and was always at the head of his class. He was a fine violinist, and could read music at sight.

He read in the papers a year ago an account of a boy who had hanged himself in Chicago rather than be punished, and he had always claimed that the boy was a hero, and he had frequently spoken of the affair.

The Death of the Roe Deer.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

He felt the cool wind in his face, and ran gallantly on; but the hounds were close behind him, and he could gain little on them. On and on he galloped, not daring to linger to soil in the cool brown stream till he left the heather for the grass of the forest. Then for the first time he ran up the small thread of water, but he had been in it only a very few minutes when the hounds came over the hill, and he knew that he must fly once more. On they came to the water without faltering—there were not a dozen horsemen with them now—flung down to the water and cast themselves upward. Then at last their pace slackened for a moment, but presently Telegram ran slowly up the bank, holding the line truly, though it was still weak from water, and Foreman pressed forward to hold it with him. And then they opened their mouths and shouted, and the One-Horned Stag heard them, and his heart died within him.

Still he toiled gallantly on over the yellow grass of the North Forest, breasting the long ascent to southward that lay between him and his refuge. Could he only reach the top, he would be able to hold his own yet; but struggle as he might, the hounds gained on him till just short of the top he turned back in despair, for they were hardly out of view. Wheeling on the line like a squadron of drilled horse, they raced down the slope as they had raced up it, and the old hounds came bounding to the front, for they knew that the end was at hand. Two miles they raced to the water at the bottom, and there the deer stood before them. Then they raised an exulting cry, and with one rush they swept him off his legs, and his head sank down below the water; but before they could harm him further the knife did its work, and the brown stream ran foul and reddened with his blood.

Rome, the Widow of Caesar.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A correspondent writes from Rome: "It is always a mistake to go to large towns during the summer months, but, though 'Paris n'est pas Paris,' Vienna is 'ausgestorben' and London 'deserted' in August, all these pages are as lively as ant heaps compared with Rome. For Rome is really empty. It is a case of 'Rome, the widow of Caesar,' and the desolation is great. Half the big hotels are shut, and the very cafés and restaurants have a lugubrious air, with their empty chairs and tables and their very sparse sprinkling of sleepy waiters. For all the society you get on the public promenades, you might as well walk in the Sahara as on the Pincio, and, if, during the afternoon, you look down some of the streets of Rome, you do not require much imagination to fancy yourself, for absolute silence, in the bower where the Sleeping Beauty of the fairy tale reposed a hundred years."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prince Loewenstein of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—George T. Watson of the yacht Valkyrie III. is at the Albemarle.

—Lieut. Gov. George A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario is at the Brunswick.

—Bluford Wilson of Illinois and Lady Molesworth of England are at the Waldorf.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit and Charles E. Fitch of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, and John Boyd Thacher of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island and Congressman Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army, and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica are at the Park Avenue.

THE GRAND ARMY GROWS

A Great Increase in Membership During the Past Year.

TEST PENSION CASES ARE DESIRED

Mortality Increasing in the Order—Military Instruction in Public Schools Approved by the Commander in Chief.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—The business sessions of the Grand Army of the Republic began to-day The delegates were welcomed to the South by Henry Watterson, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

There is not a Southern man to-day who would recall slavery if he could. There is not a Southern man to-day who would lightly brook the effort of a State to withdraw from the Union. Slavery is gone. Secession is dead. The Union, with its system of Statehood still intact, survives, and with it a power and glory among men passing the dreams of the fathers of the Republic. You and I may fold our arms and go to sleep, leaving to younger men to hold and defend a property tenfold greater than that received by us, its ownership unclouded and its title deeds recorded in heaven.

Commander in Chief Lawler, in his annual address, claimed that injustice was done old soldiers in the administration of the Pension Bureau, and recommended that the

Thomas G. Lawler,
Commander G. A. R.

Grand Army select a case for a test of the constitutionality of the act of June 27, 1890, under which pensions may be suspended pending investigation. He added:

While we are not asking for any new pension legislation, we do ask and insist that when a law is passed by Congress that its provisions as intended by it shall be carried out and not misconstrued and misapplied by any man or set of men of any party who may be in power. I am not a lawyer, but I know the verdict of any court of loyal men would be that after a man has furnished the proofs and has been granted a pension, that pension cannot be taken away from him without due process of law. I know this thing is being done, however, all over the land, for I have seen the evidences of it in every department in which I have been—pensions reduced from $12 to $8, and from $8 to $6, and many cut off entirely. Then, again, a man who applied for a pension two or three years ago will receive a notice that his claim is rejected, then notified that his case is reopened and allowed, but only from the time of reopening, thus cheating a worthy man out of $300 or so.

He denounced ball games and other amusements on Memorial Day, and urged Congress to make provision for decorating Union soldiers' graves in the South. He commended the giving of military instruction in the public schools.

The report of Adjt. Gen. C. C. Jones showed the Grand Army to have 414,595 members in good standing, a gain of 43,040 during the year; loss by death 7,368, and by suspension, 33,589. There are now 49,000 on the suspended list. The present membership is larger than at any time between 1878 and 1887.

Surgeon General Oliver W. Weeks reported that of the mortality in the ranks during the past year 63 per cent. was of service origin from disease, "while it is not unreasonable to assume that life in other cases reported has been shortened by the service. The life of the Union soldier or sailor, it is evident, has been shortened from six to fourteen years or more by his service during the war of the rebellion."

Other official reports of a routine character were presented showing that $198,000 was expended in charities during the year; that there are no debts, and the order has a balance in its treasury of $12,333.

ALMOST HOOTED FROM THE STAGE.

Ex-Gov. Thayer's Unfortunate Speech at the Grand Army Camp Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Ex-Gov. John M. Thayer of Nebraska was almost hooted from the platform at the Grand Army Camp Fire at Phoenix Hill last night, which was participated in by a crowd of over 10,000. Early in the evening addresses were delivered by Congressman-elect Evans and Ex-Gov. Buckner, and it was close on to 11 o'clock when the Nebraskan was introduced.

After talking of war times and the flag, he suddenly shot off on a new tack, and commended Grover Cleveland for calling out the United States soldiers to put down the laboring men in Chicago a year ago. He called Gov. Altgeld an Anarchist, and denounced Eugene V. Debs for everything under the sun. Then he switched about and said: "Col. Evans, you are the next Republican Congressman from this district. I hope to meet many of them here to-night. I call on you to amend the naturalization laws when you go to Congress so as to shut out the Dagoes of Italy and immigrants of other European countries."

Thousands in the audience immediately shouted: "Shut up!" "Sit down!"

Col. Evans advanced to the front of the platform and asked the audience to give Gov. Thayer a hearing. Silence reigned for a moment, and he began again. He said he had made speeches over 1,000 times, but never before had he been interrupted. "I don't know why it was," he said.

A voice from the audience responded: "You don't know why better."

Ex-Gov. Thayer attempted to continue his talk on the same lines, but by this time the entire audience was in an uproar, and there were cries of "Take him away!" "We won't hear him!" He managed to say: "I thank all the respectable people in the audience for the polite attention they have accorded me. For the disrespectful people I have nothing but contempt," and then left the platform.

MRS. CLARK TAKES HER SEAT.

The Woman's Relief Corps Restrained from Excluding a Member.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—A scene of a very peculiar nature was enacted at the opening session of the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps.

For several years the branch of the organization at Canton, Ohio, has sent as a delegate Mrs. A. F. Clark, and just as often has she been excluded on technical grounds, the opposition being led by Mrs. Sherwood of the same city, an ex-President of the corps. The feud has become a celebrated one in Ohio.

Mrs. Clark came this year determined to enforce her claim. This morning she appeared before Judge Edwards and secured the issue of fifteen temporary injunctions restraining as many national officers of the corps from refusing her recognition as a delegate. The papers were given to Sheriff Pfianz for service, and, having secured admission to the secret session in Liberty Hall by warning the sentinel of the majesty of the law, he proceeded to the platform and served the first injunction upon the National President, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace of Chicago.

Then he was in a quandary. The other fourteen women he did not know from Adam. Mrs. Wallace, upon being asked to point them out, refused bluntly. Delegates mounted chairs and begged their sisters not to betray their associates. But Mrs. Clark had friends on the floor, and, amid excitement, the officials were designated until all the injunctions had been served. Then Mrs. Clark took her seat, and the Sheriff withdrew.

NOTICE

TO

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OBITUARY RECORD.

Bernhard Mainzer.

Bernhard Mainzer of the firm of Hallgarten & Co., bankers, at 26 Broad Street, died yesterday at his home, 9 East Sixty-sixth Street, of pneumonia, following an operation for the removal of a tumor in the throat. He had been sick for three weeks. He was fifty years old, and a native of Carlsruhe, Germany. The early years of his life were spent as a woolen manufacturer in Luxemburg. Twenty-five years ago he came to this country, and engaged in the banking business, and for the past twenty years had been a member of the firm of Hallgarten & Co. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1879.

Mr. Mainzer was much interested in the operations of the Baron de Hirsch fund for the benefit of the Russian Hebrew immigrants, and in the success of the Hebrew Technical Institute, and the Hebrew Educational Alliance. He was a member of the Harmonie and Arion Clubs.

He married a daughter of C. B. Richard, and leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. His sister, who was the wife of Charles L. Hallgarten, the senior member of the firm, died two weeks ago. Henry Budge, a member of the firm, who has been spending the Summer in Europe, was informed of Mr. Mainzer's serious condition, and at once started to return. He is expected on the Paris to-day.

The funeral of Mr. Mainzer will take place from his late home at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Henry Harteau.

Henry Harteau, President of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, of 66 Liberty Street, this city, died at his home, 554 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon from a complication of diseases. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1819, and went to Brooklyn when a young man and engaged in the stone business. Early in life he was elected an Alderman of Brooklyn, on the Democratic ticket.

He had lived in Washington Avenue for thirty-three years. He was instrumental in organizing the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, and was elected its first President in April, 1874, and continued in that capacity until his death. In all that time he had never missed a meeting of the Board of Directors or the standing committees. Associated with him when the company was organized were Alfred C. Baure, James M. Leavitt, Charles T. Corwin, Edgar W. Crowell of Brooklyn, and Samuel Willetts and Samuel Hutchinson of this city.

At one time Mr. Harteau was President of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of Brooklyn, which he helped to organize. He was its first President. He was a regular attendant at the Church of the Messiah, in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and a sister.

Abram S. Meyrick.

Abram S. Meyrick, a well-known resident of Kingston, N. J., died Tuesday, aged sixty-one years. His entire life was spent on his farm, in Kingston. He was best known through his connection with the prisons and reformatories of his State.

As a member of the Prison Commission he did much in the line of reform. He was wealthy and could afford to give considerable time to the question of corrective institutions which interested him. His last public work was in opposing the location of the new State intermediate prison at Rahway. He urged that the selection of the site was a grave error, as the location was unhealthy. This aroused the ire of the Mayor and people of Rahway and a series of open letters followed, but the commission having charge of the matter located the prison at Rahway. After the selection had been made, Mr. Meyrick told the commission it had a made a grave mistake, as a decade or perhaps less would demonstrate.

Mr. Meyrick was interested especially in the boys' reform school at Jamesburg, which he considered a model, and was a great admirer of the Essex County Penitentiary, the location of which, high up in the mountains, he considered ideal.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John J. Irving, a veteran, died at his home, 59 Kearny Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was a member of Company G, Fifth New-Jersey Volunteers. He captured a Confederate flag at the battle of Chancellorsville, and the relic may still be seen at the rooms of Union Veteran Legion, No. 81. He was fifty-eight years old. He leaves a family.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunting Johnson, widow of Stephen Johnson of Jamaica, L. I., died at Northport, L. I., yesterday. She belonged to one of the oldest families of Smithtown and was sister to John Hunting, who served the town twenty-five years as Justice and was also Postmaster.

—Hewlett Ralston Connell, son of James S. Connell, of 140 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, died at Elizabethtown, N. Y., Wednesday. He was twenty-six years old and was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He had been engaged with his father in the brokerage business.

—Joseph I. Kirby died at his home, 73 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday, of paralysis. He was born in Sea Cliff, L. I., in 1822, and for forty years had carried on the business of a builder in Brooklyn.

T. C. Huntington of Boston, Mass., died Wednesday at Sanford, Fla., of consumption. He owned a large number of orange groves.

Burmese Ball Play.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Burman is an extraordinary individual; he will work like a horse for three or four days, and then for a week will enjoy himself with the money which he has earned. Football is his chief athletic amusement, and is played by him as much to keep his limbs supple as for any other reason. The game is peculiar, and partakes more of battledore and shuttlecock than our game of football. The ball is six inches or less in diameter, and is composed of a network of split canes, neatly interwoven. The number of players is unlimited; sometimes a dozen men may be seen standing around in a circle; at others there may be only a couple of players, the object being always

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

KECK IS ALREADY BEATEN

The Dead-lock Continues in the Twenty-seventh District.

PLATT'S FOLLOWERS ARE HOPELESS

The Convention May Adjourn Without a Choice—A Hot Fight in Otsego — Platt Wins in Sullivan and Orange.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-seventh District to-day, after two half-hour sessions, took a recess until 11:30 to-morrow. The four hundred and thirty-second ballot showed no change in the standing of the candidates. Keck's people are making every effort to prolong the balloting until the State Convention meets. Krum is so confident that he offers no objection to their frequent motions for a recess. This is to please the Montgomery delegates, who desire to get home occasionally.

The air is so strongly charged with anti-Keck sentiment that he is anxious to get the delegates under the influence of the State Committee for a day, and there is a probability of Krum consenting to an adjournment to-morrow until after the State Convention. Keck is evidently of the opinion that Saxton can help him out.

Krum said to-day that no outside influences would be permitted to interfere in this fight, and that no proposition for a deal would influence him at all. "I am here to be nominated," said he, "and I shall stay here until I am." Neither the State Convention nor anybody else can change the situation. The Sanfords, the Kelloggs, and other leading Republican manufacturers are said to be strongly favoring Krum.

A HOT FIGHT IN OTSEGO.

The Representation Question Still Awaits Settlement.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Otsego County Republican Convention will be held at Cooperstown to-morrow and will be controlled by Walter L. Brown, Otsego's County's candidate for Senator. The fight for delegates was made last week Friday, the battleground being Oneonta. There are 1,300 Republican voters in this town, and three-fourths of them were brought out at the caucuses. A. L. Kellogg, who represented the anti-organization men as candidate for Senator, was defeated by a vote of 629 to 328. There is expected to be some lively skirmishing over the local ticket to be nominated, but it is settled that Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson of Cooperstown will head the Senatorial delegation, and probably Congressman De Forest F. Wilber the delegates to the State Convention.

The Conference Committee to settle upon the representation which Otsego and Herkimer, forming the Thirty-third Senatorial District, shall have in the Senatorial Convention is still in deal-lock, and will not meet again until Sept. 20. To get around the difficulty which will arise over the failure to decide what Otsego's representation shall be, the convention to-morrow will name eight delegates to the Senatorial Convention, clothing them with power to increase or decrease their number in conformity with the decision of the Conference Committee.

A JUDICIAL DEAD-LOCK.

Only Two of Three Judges Nominated in the Eighth District.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Every Republican who pretends to have any influence in the eight counties composing the Eighth Judicial District was in Buffalo to-night engaged in the lively contest over the nomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court. The convention which met to-day had three nominations to make. Judge Edward W. Hatch of Buffalo, and Corporation Counsel Frank G. Laughlin, a brother of ex-Senator John Laughlin, were nominated by acclamation. As stated in The New-York Times ten days ago, they had tied up the delegates so thoroughly that there was no beating them.

The convention balloted all the afternoon for the third candidate, and without result. When an adjournment was taken for dinner, District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County had 14 votes, Justice Alfred C. Spring of Cattaraugus had 12, Judge A. K. Porter of Niagara had 6, Judge S. E. North of Genesee 2, and I. Sam Johnson of Wyoming 2.

Justice Spring was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Haight to the Court of Appeals.

Voting was resumed to-night. No change was disclosed in the balloting, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

MILLER WINS IN HERKIMER.

Prescott Will Probably Secure the Nomination for Senator.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Complete reports have been received from the caucuses held throughout Herkimer County yesterday to elect delegates to a Republican convention to be held here Sept. 13. The principal strife was on Senatorial delegates. W. C. Prescott of Herkimer and N. E. Ransom of Little Falls are both candidates for the nomination. The former is a friend of Senator Warner Miller, and the latter is backed by Titus Sheard. Most of the caucuses were held in the evening, and the result in several towns was not obtained until this morning. All towns have now been heard from, and reports show that Mr. Prescott will have 40 delegates, Ransom 15, and Dr. H. H. Green 6. Warner Miller heads the delegation from the town of Herkimer, and will be Chairman of the convention, and also Chairman of the delegation to the State Convention. There was a sharp contest between the Herkimer and Little Falls factions for control of the County Committee. The former was successful in this contest, electing twelve committeemen aginst nine for the opposition.

WESTCHESTER'S THIRD DISTRICT.

Democrats Elect Delegates—Senator McClelland a Loser.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democratic District Convention of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County was held here to-day. The entire proceedings were marked by harmony and good fellowship. Former Excise Comimsisoner James F. Martin of Peekskill was made Chairman, and Thomas J. Torpey and Thomas H. Lent of Peekskill were made Secretaries without opposition. The following delegates were elected:

State—Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing; Thaddius K. Green of Katonah, Mathew Clune of Peekskill. Alternates—Abram Hyatt of Sing Sing, James F. Martin of Peekskill, Frank Bailey of Bedford.

Senatorial—John Gibney of Sing Sing, J. Turner of Bedford, Ira D. Strang of Yorktown, George Vernon Brown Frost, and William J. Finch of Peekskill. Alternates—William Parcell, Thomas P. Lent, William J. Lillis, John H. Galligan, E. T. Bailey.

Judiciary—Col. Clarence H. Frost and Eugene B. Travis, both of Peekskill. The delegates were not instructed. The Senatorial delegates are against ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland.

HASBROUCK'S FIGHT IN ULSTER.

A New Arrangement of the Republican Factions.

KINGSTON, Sept. 12.—The Republican primaries in the City of Kingston and County of Ulster were held to-night to elect delegates to the County and Assembly Conventions. The Coy, Kendall, and Sharpe factions, which have been bitter workers against each other for many years, have united their powers, and a new faction has been formed with Deputy Attorney G. D. B. Hasbrouck as its leader. Mr. Hasbrouck is working hard to secure the delegates to the State Convention to make himself solid for a second appointment under Attorney General Hancock. At least that is the understanding among outside politicians, but, when asked about the matter, Mr. Hasbrouck simply shrugs his shoulders and declares he wants nothing of a political nature. The County Convention will be held Oct. 2.

SAXTON TO LEXOW.

The Lieutenant Governor Indorses the Senator's Course.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The indorsement which Rockland County has given the candidacy of Senator Clarence Lexow has called forth many letters and telegrams of congratulation. One is from Lieut.-Gov. Charles T. Saxton, as follows:

I notice that Rockland County has just given you a strong indorsement. This is as it should be. You deserve well of the people. You served them with distinguished ability and fidelity in the Senate during the past two years. They should especially bear in mind your splendid service as Chairman of the police investigating committee. The passage of the New-York City reform measure was, to my knowledge, largely due to your persistent work, while the defeat of the Police Reorganization bill was accomplished in spite of your earnest and untiring efforts in its behalf. There were some good citizens of New-York who differed with you about some matters, but I am sure they will concede that you acted (as they doubtless did) upon honest conviction. You certainly ought to receive the support of every Republican and of all other citizens who believe in good government and honest legislation.

Platt Wins in Orange.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Republican Second Assembly District Convention of Orange County elected these delegates to the State Convention: O. P. Howell of Port Jervis, George W. Murray of Goshen, C. J. Boyd of Middletown, W. Wisner of Warwick, A. C. Sutherland and H. K. Stansbury of Middletown. The delegates are Platt men. Col. William D. Dickey of Newburg, candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was given the privilege of naming the degates to the Judicial Convention at Brooklyn, Sept. 30, and he selected Henry W. Wiggins, Daniel Finn, Middletown; Henry B. Fullerton, Port Jervis; Louis Bedell, Goshen; F. V. Sanford, Warwick, and Charles Rivenburg, Central Valley.

Resolutions of confidence in B. B. 'Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were adopted praising Gov. Morton's administration and favoring him for President.

Forty-sixth Senatorial District.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Forty-sixth District met to-day at Portage. L. H. Hayden Humphrey of Warsaw received a unanimous nomination. Although Mr. Humphrey has been connected with politics for several years, this is the first time he has been nominated for any elective office. It is said that the Congressional bee was buzzing in his bonnet. Wadsworth, the present Congressman, would not step aside, however, but gave him the Livingston delegation, which, with Wyoming, made him solid for the State Senatorial nomination. Mr. Humphrey is President of the Wyoming County National Bank as well as of two salt companies. He will be found in the Platt column on all determining questions. The counties in the district, Livingston, Allegany, and Wyoming, gave Harrison, in 1892, a plurality of 5,246.

Platt Captures Sullivan.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Republicans selected the following delegates at their convention to-day to represent Sullivan County in the State Convention: William L. Thornton, Edward O. Green, Henry Krenich, Matthew Decker, and Harvey J. Searles. The delegates are uninstructed, but they are Platt men. They were opposed by the Couch-Beecher faction, which has heretofore controlled the Republican Party in Sullivan County.

Second Rensselaer Republicans.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At the Second Assembly Rensselaer District Republican Convention last night, the following delegates and alternates were chosen to the Saratoga Convention: George H. Atkins, Arthur T. Smith, Joseph A. Legget, Charles S. Francis, Robert Glass; alternates—Robert T. Courtney, E. L. Crandall, Ernest W. Evans, John F. Fortier, Thomas Bowman; Judiciary—Fred E. Wells.

Greene Solid for Platt.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A solid Platt delegation was chosen by the Greene County Republican Convention to-day. J. Leroy Jacobs, W. S. C. Wiley, Augustus Sherman, Isaac C. Butts, and William P. Ellis are the delegates. Alternates: Francis G. Walters, E. A. Chase, W. T. B. Van Orden, I. N. Tripp, and J. B. Mitchell.

Livingston County Republicans.

GENESEO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The delegates to the State Convention from Livingston County are Otto Kelsey, William E. Humphrey, George H. Jones, William Jaques, B. H. Oberdorf, and L. R. Doty.

Stranahan Nominted for Senator.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-seventh District, held here to-day, nominated Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton, for Senator.

CHICAGO ASKED TO ATLANTA

A Committee Visits the City to Extend a Special Invitation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A party of distinguished Georgians reached the city this morning, and extended a hearty invitation to the people of Chicago to attend the Cotton States and International Exposition. A large delegation of representative Chicago men met the visitors at Glenwood, twenty-five miles distant, in a special train, and tendered them the freedom of the city.

Alexander H. Revell, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Chief of Police Badenoch, on behalf of Mayor Swift, spoke the welcoming words to the Southerners while the special train was speeding to Chicago. In reply, Mayor King thanked the representative of the city for the unexpected welcome, and introduced his fellow visitors in a happy manner.

Editor Cabanniss also responded, and then Atlanta's Mayor spoke of the exposition, which was nearly ready, and added: "I cannot speak too strongly of Atlanta's appreciation of Chicago's help. New-York is not in it. You people took the first step, and all the North, including New-York, followed Chicago's example." The formal invitation to visit Atlanta will be tendered at the Union League Club dinner to-morrow night.

RALLY OF GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS

Speakers Who, It Is Expected, Will Be Heard at Ulmer Park To-Morrow.

The rally of all the Good Government Clubs of New-York, to be held at Ulmer Park to-morrow, promises to be a success. A number of speakers have been secured, including Mayor Strong, Acting Mayor Jackson Wallace of Brooklyn, Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, Register of Arrears Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, James W. Pryor of the City Club, John Brooks Leavitt, and other leaders of the Good Government movement in this city.

Invitations have been sent to a large number of officials in this city and Brooklyn, and the indications are that most of them will attend, and make short addresses. A musical programme will be given by Prof. Rachwil's Band. A dancing programme of twenty-four numbers has also been arranged. The rally will begin about 12 o'clock with music and games.

A number of Good Government Clubs and kindred organizations in Brooklyn and surrounding territory have been invited, and will take part in the rally. Tickets may be obtained at the grounds or at any of the Good Government Clubs, or from the Secretary, at 111 Broadway.

Found a Buried Treasure.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 12.—Thomas Moore, Jr., and two other workmen, while excavating for pipe connections at Market Square this morning, unearthed a small preserving jar containing gold and silver Spanish coin estimated to be worth $150. Some of the coin bore the date of 1800, and other pieces a later date. An old market house erected in the last century stood on the site where the money was found, and it was torn down in 1857. It is thought the money was buried by one of the marketmen.

WRECKED BY A TORNADO

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured at Cape Vincent.

THE RAILROAD STATION SWEPT AWAY

Three Others May Yet Die as a Result of Their Wounds—Terrible Work of the Great Storm.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A terrific storm swept over this section at about 9 o'clock last night, causing much damage to property generally and culminating in serious disaster and fatality at Cape Vincent, at the foot of Lake Ontario.

The Dead.

Those who died from internal injuries, caused by the wrecking of the station at Cape Vincent, were:

ARNIEL, THOMAS.
GODFREY, GEORGE.

The Injured.

The following were injured:

AIKEN, JOHN, Hamilton, Ontario, fractured limb and internal injuries.
ANDERSON, J. M., New-York City, fracture of the base of the skull.
ANDREWS, DAVID, hand cut.
DENNISON, ADDIE.
DUNHAM, ADDIE.
FITZGERALD, EUGENE.
FITZGERALD, MRS. EUGENE, severely injured internally.
McGOWAN, LIZZIE.
OUDINE, STEPHEN.
RIVERS, WILLIE.
SEYMOUR, ADELE.
STRONG, FREDERICK.
STUMPF, ROSE.
WALSH, MAUDE, Kingston, Ontario, severe scalp wound.
WILSON, LILLIE, Cape Vincent, fractured clavicle.

Although it continued only a few minutes, it was the most severe windstorm that has visited this section since its settlement by the whites. The rain came as from a cloudburst, and that continued half an hour, but the wind, which wrought the destruction, was like a tremendous gust, coming so suddenly and passing so swiftly that it seemed not to have lasted more than a minute, yet in that brief time showing a power before which almost everything movable gave away.

The station at Cape Vincent, which was wrecked, was an immense shed capable of sheltering great crowds of excursionists to the Thousand Islands and Canadian points. It seemed like straw under the force of the wind. A large hay storage barn belonging to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company was smashed into kindling wood and piled up on the tracks. The round house was knocked down, damaging an engine. A lumber yard was emptied of its contents, and the boards were scattered throughout the town, in the streets, on the roofs, and on the lake and river. Two men were driving in a carriage. They were struck by the flying boards, their carriage was capsized, and one man was knocked insensible, finding himself in a lot when he recovered.

The number of victims of the accident at Cape Vincent is very small, compared to what might reasonably have been expected from such a wreck. The evening train had just arrived with about 200 people on board for Kingston, Ontario. The boat succeeded in getting away from the dock with most of her passengers. With hardly no warning the station was fairly smashed in, but, luckily for those inside, the windward side was raised, and thus many were saved from serious injury. As soon as the building had collapsed, the call for assistance was given, and in a very few minutes medical aid was there.

The cyclone was preceded and accompanied by a remarkable electric storm. As night approached, after a very sultry afternoon, the clouds gathered ominously and flashes of lightning glimmered along the horizon in different directions. As night closed in, manifestations of electricity increased, and by 7:30 o'clock the whole heavens, hung with leaden clouds, were one continuous glare, and for two hours or more it would have been easy to recognize an acquaintance on the street at an instant, so nearly uninterrupted was the illumination by silent flashes of the subtle fluid. Frequent mutterings and rumblings were heard in the distance, and occasionally a serious sharp explosion until about 8:30, when the storm broke. Accompanying this were copious rain, a continuance of the electric discharges, and a rumbling and roar as continuous as the lightning flashes.

In St. Lawrence County, particularly in the vicinity of Gouverneur, the storm took the form of a flood, accompanied by the terrifying electric display. Several fires are reported, in which farm barns were struck by lightning and harvested crops and stock destroyed.

It is feared that three others will be added to the list of deaths resulting from the collapse of the station. Those who are in a critical condition are: J. M. Anderson of New-York, Mrs. Agen of Kingston, Ontario, and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Cape Vincent.

So violent was the force of the wind that it shot boards and sticks of timber from the lumber yard, not only through the windows of houses, but in one instance at least, through the clapboards and plaster into a kitchen.

Reports from various parts of Jefferson County show that probably a hundred barns were unroofed and some blown down in the gale.

The Jefferson County Fair is in progress this week, with a great number of tented attractions. The grounds presented a scene of chaos this morning, nearly every tent being flattened and much of the canvas torn to shreds. The buildings were not damaged.

The accounts of the damage from last evening's brief but disastrous hurricane continue to come in from various parts of Jefferson County, showing that even more damage was done than was at first believed. Every hour adds to the already long list of barns blown down or unroofed, or parts of buildings collapsed, or crushed by falling trees. A number of cattle were killed by lightning.

The scene at Cape Vincent is a sad one, and has affected the villagers so that they are almost discouraged. The town has been visited by two destructive fires during the past three years, in which its principal Summer hotels were burned, besides several business blocks. The hotels have not been rebuilt, but the town has a good line of stores. These were badly damaged by the cyclone, every store front on the main street being smashed in. The residence portion of the town also suffered severely, and, although much of the damage can be repaired, the debris and wreckage present a discouraging sight.

No deaths had been added to the list up to a late hour to-night, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was not expected to live through the day, seems somewhat better.

The apple crop, which was abundant along the lake shore, is ruined, the trees having been stripped by the storm. The lines of the Great Northwestern and Postal Telegraph Companies were utterly crippled by the gale, the trouble being chiefly caused by falling trees.

The tornado swept away telegraphic communication in all directions in an instant. Linemen were sent out at daybreak this morning, and the service has been partly restored, but many wires are still useless, and some will be so for several days to come, as there are stretches of a mile or more where poles, as well as wires, are gone.

At Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, a portion of the roof of the mess hall was torn off. Direct communication with Canada, via Kingston and Wolfe Island, has been interrupted.

The Captain of the steamer America, which was at Cape Vincent when the cyclone struck there, undoubtedly prevented a catastrophe by putting his boat under full steam and fighting his way out into the St. Lawrence in the gale, thus preventing her from being crushed at the dock.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At about 10 o'clock last night an electric storm, accompanied by a very high wind, swept over this city. It was of short duration, and no serious damage was done here.

At Verona, eight miles west of here, the residence and farm buildings of Philip Weiser were struck by lightning at about 10 o'clock, and burned, with their entire contents, except live stock. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A terrific wind and rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section last night. Barns and trees were blown down, and houses unroofed. Much damage was done to hopyards and fruit trees. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions.

GREAT STORMS IN OTHER SECTIONS.

Houses Unroofed, Trees Blown Down, and Much Damage Done.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 12.—One of the worst thunderstorms that ever visited this place struck here at 1:10 o'clock this morning. The wind blew in fearful gusts. Trees were prostrated, blinds wrenched from houses, and chimneys blown down. The velocity of the wind was eighty miles an hour, and the lightning was incessant.

The house of James W. Safford, on Highland Street, was struck and two men knocked out of bed. Mrs. Jane Ide of West Street, while shutting windows in her house, was blown down stairs and had her left hip broken. The rain fell in torrents, the lightning played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires, and hundreds of bushels of fruit were blown from the trees. The storm lasted half an hour.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Sept. 12.—Reports of damage by yesterday's three electrical storms in this vicinity indicate that much damage was done by wind and lightning. The wind blew down chimneys, unroofed dwellings, destroyed many shade trees, and crippled the telephone and telegraph wires. In Charlestown, N. H., the dwelling of Nelson Reed was struck by lightning and burned. Mrs. Reed was prostrated, and perhaps fatally injured.

A barn owned by Mrs. Rice, in West Claremont; the dwelling of Victor Bates in Springfield, Vt.; Samuel Abbott's barn, in Chester; the dwelling of J. Blair, in Vergennes; the house of Ira W. Gale, in Ludlow; a barn owned by E. Bristol, and the dwelling of J. D. Culver and M. Maynard, in Fair Haven, were either burned or shattered, with their contents.

Little has been heard as yet from the farming communities, but judging from the village localities already heard from, the damage will probably foot up heavily.

WORK OF THE CYCLONE IN CANADA.

Much Property Ruined by a Great Storm in Kingston, Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Sept. 12.—A cyclone and electric storm did great damage here to-day. Hundreds of trees were leveled to the ground, chimneys knocked down, windows smashed, and telephone and telegraph wires prostrated. Several houses in the course of construction were demolished. Fortunately there was no loss of life. The big car shops were badly damaged, and many cars wrecked. The cotton mill was badly wrecked, and the repairs will cost $70,000. Twenty-five hundred feet of roof crashed into the working room, wrecking 3,600 spindles. The water pipes burst, flooding the mill and ruining much delicate machinery. Over 200 employes will be thrown out of work for several weeks. Scores of barns and houses in the country were unroofed. Many streets in the city are blocked with fallen trees.

The Kingston Field Battery, camped on Barrie Field Common, received the full force of the storm. A large number of tents were totally destroyed, harness and equipments blown all over the camp, and debris carried from the middle of the Common across to the Military College grounds. The total loss will reach upward of $125,000.

Lively Squall in Westchester.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A squall, accompanied by a thunder storm, struck here about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and blew things about in a lively manner. A catboat, while out on the river off the prison, was capsized, and its occupant, a man, thrown into the river. The volunteer lifesaving crew manned its boat, and rescued the man, and took him and his yacht to the Ossining Yacht Club's house.

At Tarrytown willow trees and sign posts at the railroad station were blown down. A large naphtha launch, which was hauled up on the bathhouse dock, was blown overboard, and so badly stove in that she sank. The freight sloops and schooners had to take in sails and ride at anchor while the storm lasted.

Horses Killed at East Norwich.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 12.—The house and barn of T. S. Jones, at Cove Neck, near East Norwich, were struck by lightning during the storm late this afternoon. Two horses were killed.

A pile-driver owned by A. E. Smith was struck by lightning, and badly splintered. A number of trees were injured, and other slight damage was done by the storm.

NO CHANGE IN EASTWARD RATES

Steamship Agents Here Not Likely to be Immediately Influenced as to Steerage Prices.

The advance in steerage rates from England and the Continent to America, which is announced from the other side, is not likely, according to the agents in this city, to affect the eastward rates, at least until the companies have come to some agreement in the matter. It is impossible to tell when the negotiations now pending as to a differential for steerage traffic both ways will terminate, since, as Agent Floyd of the Cunard Line said yesterday, each company is unwilling to concede anything to another. The decision among the managers of the British and transatlantic lines to run up the steerage rates to America in no way concerns the negotiations over a general differential. Of so little import did the managers consider it to agents on this side that they were not officially informed of the change in rates.

The Hamburg-American officials said they were positive that their rates would not be increased, as they were already high enough. Whatever of a pool there was on foot among British and German steamship lines to raise Atlantic steerage rates, they had not been informed of it, and gave the report to that effect no credence. Mr. Floyd said the Cunard Line had increased its steerage rates from England to America from $20 to $26.50, simply because $20 was too little. The change was made from purely local reasons, and was not affected by and would not affect the rates of any other company.

In connection with the discussion of steerage rates, it is interesting to note the difference in the amount of traffic this Fall and last. It will be remembered that during the latter part of the year 1894 there was an unusually large exodus of foreigners, who, it was said, were abandoning America for their fatherlands on account of the hard times. The steamship companies were taxed to their utmost to accommodate the steerage traffic, a great part of which came from the coal fields. The Hamburg-American Line alone carried in September of last year nearly 4,000 steerage passengers to the other side. This September it will carry but half that number. The other lines have experienced a similar falling off. While some of the rush was due to a lowering of steerage rates, it was not so on the Hamburg-American Line, where no change has been made in several years.

The traffic to America has, on the contrary, been considerably heavier this Fall than last, and steamship agents deduce from this fact that industries throughout the country are in a very much more prosperous condition than a year ago.

Cunard Company's Increased Rates.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—The Cunard Steamship Company announces that its rates for steerage passage to America have been fixed at £5 10s and £5 5s, and also informs the public that the reduced railway rates to embarking ports have been abolished.

Col. Weber Denies thee Divorce.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 12.—Col. Charles C. Weber denies all knowledge of any divorce obtained from him by a woman in Yankton, S. D., as reported from here. He claims that he has been a widower for ten years and never heard of the woman Amelia Weber. Mr. Weber lives at Kothryn Inn, just outside of Perth Amboy. He obtained his title as Colonel on Gov. Hill's staff. He is an enthusiastic sporting man, and is very wealthy. He is manager of the Manhattan Fire Brick Works of New-York, and is prominently known as a society leader.

FOR MAYOR OF BROOKLYN

Mayor Schieren May Reconsider and Try for a Renomination.

JACOB WORTH STRONGLY OPPOSES HIM

Accuses Him of Betrayal of His Party—A Partisan Republican the Leader's Favorite for the Place.

Some things have come to the surface in Brooklyn within a week which indicate conclusively to the practical Republican politicians that Mayor Schieren has not abandoned the hope of being renominated. It will be remembered that Mr. Schieren, some weeks ago, publicly announced that under no circumstances would he run again. He said he was positively out of the race, and would lay down the cares and responsibilities of the office with satisfaction. This was in fact but a reiteration of a precisely similar declaration made by Mr. Schieren soon after he became Mayor. The circumstances under which the two declarations were made were, however, very different.

The first one was made before the Mayor had aroused the anger and resentment and defiance of the machine leaders of his party. The second one was made long after the hostility of these leaders toward him had been publicly made manifest, and when it seemed plain that there was practically no hope of placating the leaders, without whose assistance Mr. Schieren's friends despaired of securing for him the renomination.

Since making the second declaration, however, some events have happened to give Mr. Schieren and his friends some encouragement, and his friends are actively working in all parts of the city to bring about his renomination.

In view of these facts, the Republican primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention which were held Tuesday are of much significance as showing the extent to which Mr. Worth and the other opponents of Mayor Schieren have obtained control of the party organization. A survey of the field, now that the primaries are over, shows that Mr. Worth has secured what, on the surface, at least, would seem to practical politicians to be the almost absolute control of the organization. There were few districts in which there was any open opposition to the regular machine ticket, and nearly all of the fights were won by Mr. Worth and his friends. For instance, in the Third Ward, the home of former Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, who represents the Schieren forces, Michael J. Dady won a conclusive victory for the anti-Schierenites.

There was one singular exception to the general rule, and that was in the Nineteenth Ward, Mr. Worth's own home district, where the opponents of Mr. Worth, marshaled by Bridge Commissioner Andrew D. Baird, won a decided victory. Mr. Worth, who is by nature an easy-going and at times a somewhat indolent man, went out of town the day of the primaries, and to his absence his friends attribute his defeat. But the victory of Mr. Baird will be a barren one, Mr. Worth's friends say, for the reason that, while Mr. Worth may actually not control the majority of the delegates in that one ward, he yet got an absolute majority of the delegates in the Fifth Assembly District, which comprises part of the Nineteenth Ward and all of the Thirteenth Ward.

The friends of Mr. Schieren say their adherents played the "lie low" policy all over the city, and have thus deceived the machine leaders as to their actual strength, which will be developed later, when it comes to choosing delegates to the City, or Mayoralty, Convention. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Schieren friends are even now actually engaged in negotiations or in attempts at negotiations which have for their object the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mr. Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and the powerful machine leaders.

Jacob Worth was interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times to-day in the office of Sheriff Buttling, in Brooklyn.

"Are you opposed to the renomination of Mayor Schieren?" he was asked.

"Personally, speaking for myself," said Mr. Worth, "I do not feel any individual enmity toward Mayor Schieren, nor have I the slightest disposition to say anything unkind about him."

"Is the organization opposed to his renomination?"

"I believe most of the leaders are opposed to his renomination on political grounds."

"What are the political reasons which, in the minds of the leaders, prevent his consideration as a candidate for renomination?"

"In the first place," said Mr. Worth, "Mr. Schieren has proclaimed himself to be a non-partisan Mayor. He says he was nominated and elected as a non-partisan. Such is not the case. Mr. Schieren was nominated as a Republican, in a straight Republican convention, without absolutely any thought of what the Independent Democrats would do. I certainly would not have been a party to his nomination if I had thought he would be in dorsed by the independents and thus come to consider himself a non-partisan candidate.

"The leaders of the Republican organization, at the time of Mr. Schieren's nomination, thoroughly believed the time had come when the Republican Party could win in Brooklyn on a straight party ticket. Further, I am sure Mr. Schieren could never have been nominated except with the understanding on the part of the leaders that he was a straight party candidate, without the slightest flavor of non-partisanship about him.

"Declaring himself and conducting himself as a so-called non-partisan Mayor, ignoring his party—this has been one of the blunders of Mr. Schieren's administration. He has imagined he would be stronger by looking down on the party organization and the organization leaders. He has thought it would aid him to fly above the politicians. On the contrary, I believe his attitude in this particular has greatly weakened him with the party.

"Another blunder committed by Mayor Schieren was ordering out an army of State troops during the trolley strike. Of the Republican Party in Brooklyn 60 per cent. are workingmen, laborers, mechanics, or small storekeepers. There were 6,000 men involved in the strike. It was a contest between labor and capital. Every trolley employe had his friends. In addition the storekeepers, barbers, all classes of tradesmen, in fact, as well as a very large body of citizens, were in sympathy with the trolley employes. Now, why did not Mayor Schieren summon the railroad officials and endeavor with a strong hand to bring about some solution of the trouble without causing any violence? This would have been the proper and prudent thing to do. But, on the contrary, he called out an army of soldiers to take the side of the monopoly in the struggle against the workingmen.

"Mayor Schieren's attitude during the strike was an indiscretion, a mistake of judgment, to say the least, and this of itself would make him a bad candidate this Fall.

"Mayor Schieren has gone outside of his party to get men to put in important offices. In doing this he has, in my judgment, weakened himself with the party. He is no longer an available candidate."

"What kind of a man are the leaders looking for to head the ticket?"

"A straight party man—emphatically an organization man. We can win with a good organization man on a straight party ticket. We do not want and do not need a 'non-partisan' candidate. Our candidate must be a bright, honest, capable man, with a clean record, and he must be a strict party man, one who works for and believes in his party organization. Personally I have no candidate for the place. William Cullen Bryant is a good man, and he lives in my ward, but he has never indicated to me that he was a candidate for the nomination."

Mr. Worth said he had not decided whether to be a candidate this Fall for the State Senate. "Some of my friends," said Mr. Worth, "have urged me to run, but I really have hardly made up my mind."

Mr. Worth was asked about his defeat in the Nineteenth Ward primaries. He laughed. "I went to Rockaway with my son," he said. "I have not been defeated. We will control the Assembly Convention in that district beyond a doubt. We have seventy delegates, and that leaves less than half that number for the other folks. We do not want to stir up bad feeling, and so we will give the other side its fair share of the representation."

Mr. Worth said the Schierenites had been conclusively worsted all over the city at the primaries Tuesday night.

Another prominent Republican organization leader said: "Mr. Schieren's friends are trying very hard to make peace with Jacob Worth, but I don't think he will make peace on any terms. He is strongly opposed to Mayor Schieren on grounds of political availability. He also feels that Mr. Schieren has violated pledges."

WILL STUDY OUR HEALTH METHODS

Dr. Henri Nachel Comes to This Country a Special Commissioner from France—Ambulance Service in Paris.

Among the passengers on the steamship Aurania, which reached this port last Wednesday, was Dr. Henri Nachtel, commissioned by the French Government to investigate the workings of the Boards of Health in the principal cities of the United States, for the purpose of introducing into the French Health Department such methods as might be found an improvement over the system employed in France.

Dr. Nachtel will remain in America for an indefinite period, and make a thorough study of the methods of the New-York Board of Health, also that of Washington and of other American cities. The commission was in part tendered to Dr. Nachtel in recognition of his valuable services in the introduction of the American ambulance system in Paris.

Commissioner Nachtel is well known in New-York, where he lived for a number of years until he returned to Paris in 1881, after having become a naturalized American. He practiced in this city, and in 1879, after realizing the necessity of establishing a night medical service for the poor, caused a bill to be framed and introduced into the Legislature, which, after being approved by the medical fraternity, subsequently became a law, and has since been in force.

By this law the different police stations are furnished with a list of physicians who may be called upon when occasion requires, and who must answer to such a call. Dr. Nachtel left for Paris in 1881 for the purpose of introducing the New-York hospital ambulance service in the French capital. This service was carried on through philanthropic societies organized for the purpose of furnishing funds, and after a number of years, was accepted by the municipal authorities. Since last February the ambulance service has become a public service.

"The system now in operation in Paris is considerably ahead of that in use here," said Dr. Nachtel to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "The Parisian ambulance is so constructed that it can be thrown open or closed, as the attending surgeon may deem advisable. The vehicle runs much easier and smoother.

"Each apothecary is directly connected by private telephone with the hospital, thus facilitating matters. The rule governing accidents and medical cases in Paris is: The patient is taken to the nearest apothecary, where he receives immediate attention. When the ambulance arrives the surgeon is compelled to take charge of the case, irrespective of its nature. Should the patient so elect, he is taken by ambulance to his home, otherwise he is taken to the hospital. If there the case proves one for the police it is transferred to that department.

"The French Government has now become convinced of the efficacy of the system, and it is being rapidly introduced in the other cities of France. Before another year I feel convinced it will be in operation in all the principal cities of that country."

THE RECONSTRUCTED BIJOU

Changes Which Will Make the Old House Almost Unrecognizable to Its Patrons of the Past.

The Bijou Theatre, which is to be opened for the season next Monday night, under the management of Rudolph Aronson, with the first presentation in this city of "The Widow Jones," by May Irwin, will scarcely be recognizable to the old patrons of the house. During the Summer the Sire estate, which owns the property, has spent a good deal of money in preparing it for next season, and Mr. Aronson will have one of the prettiest and most comfortable theatres in New-York when the season opens.

The decorations of the house have been entirely remodeled, and they are now as dainty and attractive as the most sensitive playgoer could desire. On the side walls, besides the decorations in gold and white, are a number of beautiful pictures, painted on silk, which give a wonderfully pretty effect. The seats of the theatre are all new. They are upholstered in green plush, and are much larger and more comfortable than the old ones. A new lighting system has been introduced, and new carpets laid, and the auditorium, with its new draperies and other artistic decorations, is one of the most elegant to be found in New-York City.

While all this has been done for the paying public, the artists have not been forgotten. The work on the stage has been almost equal to that in the auditorium. The dressing rooms have been reconstructed and furnished with every possible convenience for the actor. New stock scenery has been painted, for use in emergencies, and every improvement known to the modern stage has been introduced. The Bijou is now in a condition to produce any kind of play, from a spectacle to a comic opera.

Even the entrance has been newly and very tastefully decorated. Playgoers entering the theatre will be greeted from the beginning with scenes of beauty. Manager Aronson expects to make the house one of the most popular in New-York, and there is no reason, with the facilities at his hand, why he should not do so. He has his season booked practically solid with first-class attractions, and the season at the Bijou ought to be successful from beginning to end.

BIG CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE

The Albany Argus Company Wants $50,000 for Breach of Contract.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The Argus Company of this city to-day filed with the State Board of Claims a claim against the State for $500,000 for damages for the breach of contract for public printing other than legislative made on the 12th day of January, 1893. This action is to recover for printing claimed to have been diverted by the State Department acting under an opinion of Attorney General Denis O'Brien that certain special work authorized by special act with a special appropriation to be expended under the direction of the State Department interested did not fall under the provisions of the contract for State Department printing.

This action is brought by The Argus Company, both was the contractor for the department printing in 1893 and 1894, in view of the decision of Judge Fursman, recently given in the Weed-Parsons Printing Company vs. Secretary of State Palmer-Barnes case, where the Judge held that such work was covered by the terms of the contract with the department printers and should not be diverted from them, and that it was the duty of the Secretary of State to have prepared, printed, and distributed, pursuant to Section 19 of Chapter 9, Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and to have delivered to the Weed-Parsons Printing Company the copy and order for certain blankbooks, which the Secretary of State claimed did not come within the provisions of the contract with said firm as the department printers.

Old Defenders' Day Celebrated.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The eighty-first anniversary

ONE I LOVE IN A ROMP

Won the Only Stake Event at Sheepshead Bay.

POOR RACING AND SMALL CROWD

Ramapo Has Hard Work to Win a Seven-eighths of a Mile Handicap for His New Owners.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday resulted in the poorest day's sport of the meeting, and was witnessed by an exceptionally small crowd, less than 1,500 people being present. There was but one stake event down for decision, the Golden Rod, for two-year-olds, a run of seven-eights of a mile, over the turf track, which resulted in an easy win for the Brookdale Stable's candidate, One I Love. The race was considered such an easy task for her that she was held at a prohibitive price in the betting, with fancy prices quoted against the others, the California colt Argentina being second choice at the liberal figure of 4 to 1.

Argentina and One I Love made the running for a half mile lapped, the former being ridden hard, while Doggett had the latter under a pull. Swinging into the stretch, Doggett gave One I Love her head, and she simply galloped away from her field, winning in a romp, by a length and a half. Merry Prince moved up strong during the last eighth, and gave Argentina a fight for the place. They fought it out stride for stride, the last few yards Griffin outriding Chorn, securing the place with Merry Prince by a short head.

The race of the afternoon—In fact the only one that brought about a semblance of a contest—was the second event, a handicap, at seven-eights of a mile. Ramapo, who ran for the first time for his new owners, Duke & Wishard, was an even-money favorite over his field, and as they were nothing more than selling platers the price against the Suburban winner was an exceedingly liberal one. The race proved him anything but an even money chance. Reiff had to work hard on him all the way, and it was by the greatest luck that he succeeded in getting him through his field in the stretch to capture the race.

The light-weighted Hermanita and Peacemaker moved off in the lead and showed the way, heads apart, with Beldemere, Ramapo, and Sir Francis following a length away in a close bunch.

At the head of the stretch Reiff tried to come up on the inside with Ramapo, but was shut out by Peacemaker, Hermanita, and Beldemere. He was forced to pull up and go around his field and before he was straightened out Peacemaker had secured a clear lead of a length and looked to have the race as good as won. Ramapo came with a tremendous turn of speed when once straightened out, and stride by stride he began to close up the gap. Peacemaker, though hanging on gamely, failed to stall off his grand rush, Ramapo nipping him on the post, winning by a short head. Annisette made up considerable ground in the last eighth, coming from last place and finishing at Peacemaker's head.

Intermission made all the running in the opening event and won very easily by a couple of lengths. Right Royal, the favorite, was beaten out by Mussulman for the place in a hard drive by a head. As the man holding the timer's flag failed to drop his flag the timers were unable to time the race.

Patrician had an easy victory in the third event, a dash of a mile. Arapahoe, the outsider for the event, was a dangerous factor to the last furlong, where he went all to pieces, Patrician coming away and winning handily by a length and a half. Arapahoe managed to last long enough to secure the place by a head from Ed Kearney.

The fourth and fifth events brought about the defeat of the two heavily-backed favorites Dungarven and Buckrene. The Swain, in the fourth race, led all the way and beat the former, while Orinda, second choice for the fifth, caught Buckrene at the last eighth pole and beat him home easily by a length.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. No time taken.

1—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Galopin-Vacation, 103 pounds.....(Clayton)
2—Mussulman, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 102½.. .....(Perkins)
3—Right Royal, J. W. Rogers's ch. c., 108.. .....(Sims)
4—Senator Murphy, 96. 7—Pembrook, 105.
5—Refugee, 112. 8—Sir Peter II., 104½.
6—Premier, 103.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Intermission	.3—1	7—2..Refugee	.....6—5
6—1..Mussulman	..2—1	12—1..Premier	.....4—1
1—1..Right Royal	.2—5	15—1..Pembrook	...5—1
12—1..Sen. Murphy	.4—1	15—1..Sir Peter II.	..5—1

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:26 2-5.

1—Ramapo, Duke & Wishard's ch. h., 5 years, by Runnymede or Pontiac-Annie F., 126 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's br. h., 4, 104½.....(Littlefield)
3—Annisette, P. Lorillard's b. f., 3, 102..(Griffin)
4—Sir Francis, 106.
5—Hermanita, 3, 85.
6—Beldemere, 4, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Ramapo	.....2—5	8—1..Sir Francis	..2—1
6—1..Peacemaker	..7—5	30—1..Hermanita	..8—1
9—2..Annisette	....7—5	4—1..Beldemere	..6—5

Won by a head; the same distance between second and third.

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THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:39 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Peeress, 109 pounds, $1,700.....(Sims)
2—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. c., 3, 102, $1,300.....(Chorn)
3—Ed Kearney, G. E. Smith's ch. h., 4, 103, $1,100.....(Griffin)
4—Gutta Percha, 3, 89.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Patrician	....1—3	16—5..Ed Kearney	..1—2
12—1..Arapahoe	....2—1	5—2..Gutta Percha	..3—5

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

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FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3 years, by Galore-Pride of the Village, 116 pounds.....(Littlefield)
2—The Bluffer, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 3, 109.. .....(Dogwett)
3—Dungarven, Louis Ezell's blk. h., aged, 129.. .....(Taral)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—5..The Swain	..Out	1—1..Dungarven	..Out
8—5..The Bluffer	..Out		

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

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FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 3-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Orinda, W. M. Wallace's b. m., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Mollie Seabrook, 106 pounds, $500.....(Clayton)
2—Buckrene, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4, 109, $600.....(Reiff)
3—Cass, Bishop & Arthur's b. h., 4, 107, $500.. .....(Perkins)
4—Candelabra, 6, 107. 6—Prig, 4, 107.
5—Adelbert, 6, 114.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Orinda	....7—10	4—1..Candelabra	..3—1
7—10..Buckrene	....Out	30—1..Adelbert	..10—1
15—1..Cass	.....4—1	40—1..Prig	.....15—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes; for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile, on the turf. Time—1:28.

1—One I Love, Brookdale Stable's b. f., by Minting-The Apple, 110 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 110.. .....(Griffin)
3—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 105.. .....(Chorn)
4—Jefferson, 110. 6—Peep o' Day, 96.
5—Roundsman, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—20..One I Love	..1—10	30—1..Jefferson	... 8—1
8—1..Merry Prince	2—1	12—1..Roundsman	. 3—1
4—1..Argentina	.. 6—5	10—1..Peep o' Day	.. 8—1

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

QUARTERMARCH A WINNER.

Had an Easy Race at Philadelphia, but Was Protested.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Another short programme was quickly decided at the grounds of the Driving Park Association this afternoon. When the two classes were disposed of the Grand Circuit of 1895 was over. The meeting here has been conducted in a half-hearted way because there could be no pool selling. It is not likely that there will be any more important meetings here under the present management unless the law against pool selling is repealed.

There were two good-sized purses on the closing card. The one for 2:20 trotters furnished the only semblance of a contest. Before the start there was a protest against Quartermarch on the ground that his entry had been allowed to lapse before the last payment. President Wenderoth assured the other owners and drivers that the horse was eligible, telling them that the omission of his name from the list of starters was a clerical error. As this was not accepted Quartermarch started under the protest and the whole purse is held to await the decision of the Board of Review. The protested trotter won the race with little trouble and did not have to get very close to his former record of 2:15¾.

Bumps had a slow lot to oppose him in the 2:24 pace, Comet being the only one to keep in for more than one heat. After distancing three of the field to begin with Bumps took it easy in the next two heats.

Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Quartermarch, br. s., by Quartermaster-Sarah Walters, by Sir Walter, (Snyder)	1	1	1
Roseline, br. m., (Clark)	2	2	2
Lady M., br. m., (Norton)	3	3	3
Meston, br. s., (Carmault)	5	4	4
Charley H., gr. g., (Bames)	6	5	5
Red of Waranoke, b. s., (Dodge)	4	dr	

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:17.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes-Queen Ethel, by Strathmore, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Comet, ch. m., (Bames)	2	2	2
Mascot, Jr., b. g., (Elliott)	dis		
Omega, r. m., (Tyson)	dis		
Gretchen, b. m., (McDonald)	dis		

Time—2:10½; 2:17½; 2:15½.

GALILEE SOLD FOR $8,000.

Dr. Street's Horses Fetch Fair Prices at Sheepshead Bay.

Horses in training, the property of Dr. S. W. Streett and other owners, were sold at auction in the sale paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

There was some lively bidding for "Doc" Streett's horses, his colt Galilee bringing about spirited competition. W. Donohue, who was acting for J. R. Beard, finally secured him for $8,000.

Details of the sale are as follows:

Galilee, b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Athalaric; J. R. Beard	$8,000
Stowaway, ch. h., 5, by Spendthrift-Carrie Phillips; W. M. Wallace	1,600
Old Age, ch. g., 2, by Tyrant-Frugality; C. F. Grady	1,100
Sandowne, ch. h., 5, by Spendthrift-Zulelka; R. G. Clarke	1,050
Sisieretta, b. f., 2, by Rossington-Edith Gray; W. M. Barrick	900
George Dixon, b. c., 4, by Tom Martin-Kissingen; J. J. McLean	800
Republican, b. g., 2, by Milner-Rose of Arizona; Johnson & Co	750
Salvor, ch. g., 3, by Salvator-Vandalite; C. F. Grady	800
Pharisee, b. g., 2, by The Bard-Athalaric; W. Donohue	700
Mabel Glenn, b. m., aged, by Hindoo-Calphurnia; Madison Stable	700
Pedigree, ch. g., 2, by Sir Modred-Trellis; R. F. Brown	400
Criss Cross, ch. c., yearling, by Cayuga-Mushroom; R. G. Clarke	100
Diplomat, b. c., yearling, by Sir Dixon-Wigwam; R. G. Clarke	100

COULDN'T BAT RUSIE.

Bostons Again Easily Beaten by the New-Yorks.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Boston, 1.
Baltimore, 18; Brooklyn, 5.
Philadelphia, 17; Washington, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 3. (Ten innings. Darkness.)
Louisville, 2; Chicago, 2. (Eight innings. Darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	74	39	.655
2—Cleveland	74	46	.617
3—Philadelphia	70	47	.598
4—Brooklyn	64	51	.557
5—Boston	63	52	.548
6—Pittsburg	64	54	.542
7—New-York	63	54	.538
8—Chicago	61	55	.526
9—Cincinnati	59	55	.518
10—Washington	35	74	.321
11—St. Louis	36	79	.318
12—Louisville	30	86	.259

The New-Yorks played baseball in fine form yesterday and administered another defeat to the Boston Club. There were not over fifteen hundred spectators at the Polo Grounds, but those who were present witnessed a very interesting game, in which Rusie not only held the Bostons down to five hits, but shut them out in every inning up to the ninth, and they would not have scored then had it not been for the errors of Davis and Fuller.

Farrell, the catcher of the New-Yorks, was presented with a basket of flowers in the fourth inning by a number of his friends. He responded with a safe hit that sent Doyle over the plate, and he was heartily applauded.

The Bostons were outplayed both at the bat and in the field.

The New-Yorks began their run-getting in the first inning, after having first disposed of their opponents. Tiernan got his base on balls. Van Haltren hit safely to left field, and on McCarthy's wild throw to second base Tiernan went on around to third. The ball was thrown to Nash to head off Tiernan at third, but Nash failed to hold it, and Tiernan crossed the plate in safety, while Van Haltren went to third and scored on the throw-in of Davis's long fly to McCarthy.

Doyle singled in the fourth inning, went to second on a passed ball, and scored when Farrell responded to his floral gift with a safe hit to right field.

Tiernan made a hit in the fifth inning, went to second on Van Haltren's sacrifice, to third on Ganzel's wild throw, and scored on Long's error of the ball hit by Stafford.

A three-base hit by Burns in the seventh inning and a single by Farrell gave the New-Yorks their first earned run, and in the eighth inning they gained two more earned runs on a single by Tiernan, a three-bagger by Van Haltren, and Davis's long fly to Duffy in centre field, on which Van Haltren scored with ease.

Farrell got hit on the chin with a sharp foul ball while Nash was at the bat in the eighth inning, and retired from the game, Wilson taking his place.

The Bostons scored their first and only run of the game in the ninth inning on a base hit by Tucker, a wild throw by Davis, which sent him around to third, and a fumble by Fuller, which enabled him to cross the plate. The score.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Long, ss	0	1	3	5	3		
Duffy, cf	0	1	4	1	0		
McCar'y, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Nash, 3b	0	0	0	0	1		
Tucker, 1b	1	1	4	0	0		
Bannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Harri'n, 2b	0	0	3	2	1		
Ganzel, c	0	1	7	2	1		
Stivetts, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	5	24	10	6		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	0	1	6	1		
Tiern'n, rf	3	2	2	0	0		
Van H'n, cf	2	3	0	0	0		
Davis, 3b	0	0	1	0	1		
Stafford, 2b	0	0	6	2	1		
Doyle, 1b	1	1	8	0	0		
Burns, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Farrell, c	0	3	8	1	0		
Wilson, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Rusie, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	7	11	27	11	3		

Runs earned—New-York, 3. First base on balls—Boston, 1; New-York, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 9; New-York, 10. Struck out—Boston, 7; New-York, 4. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Burns, Farrell. Stolen bases—Fuller, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Passed balls—Farrell, Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYN BADLY BEATEN.

Baltimore Does Some Tremendous Batting and Wins with Ease.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The champions had a batting matinée at the expense of the Brooklyn twirlers to-day. Gumbert was sent to the bench after seven runs had been made off his delivery in three innings. Abbey fared little better. Twelve hits for sixteen bases, three bases on balls, two hit batsmen for a total of twelve runs was the record made against him during the five innings he officiated. Hoffer, in the fourth inning, gave three passes to first, which, with two singles, allowed the visitors to score two runs. His base on balls and wild pitch in the first also gave them a tally.

Singles by Lachance and Schoch, and Anderson's three-bagger earned for the Brooklyns two runs in the eighth. Kelley was put out of the game for senseless kicking. McGraw, Jennings, and Brodie also had considerable to say to Umpire Hurst, and were removed from the coaching lines. Attendance, 5,500. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGr'w, 3b	2	1	1	1	0		
Keeler, rf	3	3	2	0	0		
Jenn'gs, ss	4	2	1	2	0		
Kelley, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Reitz, 2b	2	2	2	2	0		
Brodie, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Clarke, 1b	1	2	8	1	0		
Carey, lb	1	2	11	0	0		
Robis'n, c	2	3	8	0	0		
Hoffer, p	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	18	21	27	10	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	0	0	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	2	2	4	1		
Corcor'n, ss	0	1	0	2	0		
Lache'e, 1b	1	1	10	2	0		
Ander'n, lf	2	2	2	2	0		
Daly, 2b	0	0	6	2	1		
Schoch, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Grim, c	0	1	1	1	0		
Burrill, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Gumbert, p	0	0	1	1	1		
Abbey, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	5	8	24	19	3		

Baltimore	0	1	6	1	4	0	3	3	—18	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—5	

Earned runs—Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 6; off Gumbert, 2; off Abbey, 3. Struck out—By Hoffer, 2; by Abbey, 3. Three-base hits—Robinson, Keeler, Anderson. Two-base hits—Shindle, Keeler, Brodie, Jennings, Keefe, Corcoran, Sanders hits—Corcoran, Jennings, Brodie. Stolen bases—McGraw (2), Jennings, Robinson. Hit by pitcher—By Abbey, 2. Wild pitches—Hoffer, 1; Abbey, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0—5	
Philadelphia	4	2	0	2	5	0	4	0	1—17	

Base hits—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Boyd, Mullarky, Gilroy, and McGuire; Carsey and Buckley. Umpire—Mr. Murray. (Game called on account of darkness.)

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 0. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt, Foreman and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. (Game called on account of darkness.)

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Chicago, 5. Errors—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Cunningham and Warner; Friend and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Jevne. (Game called on account of darkness.)

ORANGE TENNIS TOURNEY.

Miles's Plucky Up-Hill Fight with Ward at Mountain Station.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., Sept. 12.—The play this afternoon in the championship tennis tournament of the Orange Tennis Club was marked by a wonderfully plucky up-hill fight, George Miles drawing his match with Holcombe Ward, when the latter had but one point to go to score a victory, in straight sets by a 6—0, 6—1 score. Ward's play was fast and accurate for a long time, but as he had previously played a match against Colgate, he had not the strength left to stop Miles when the latter began closing up the gap.

Miles pulled up from 1—5 and 30—40 to 5 all, and, after some hot games, scored the set in the sixteenth game. The match could not be finished on account of darkness, and both players agreed to begin over again to-morrow. The results:

Men's Singles—Second Round—Edward Lyman beat Clifford A. Gould, 6—4, 6—2; Holcombe Ward beat R. Colgate, 9—7, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward against George H. Miles, 6—0, 7—9, (unfinished.)

Victor Football Guide.

The Victor Football Guide, which has just been published by the Overman Wheel Company, is not only very complete in all its details, but it is almost indispensable to all those interested in this branch of sport.

It contains a brief history of the game in this country since the introduction of the Rugby football into the American universities, in 1876, and the manner in which it has been modified from time to time up to the present date; shows how a team should be trained, explains the duties of a Captain, describes the play of the forwards and of the backs, gives most excellent advice to beginners, shows how to construct football plays, contains the rules for this year, has sketches and portraits of the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania teams of 1894, and, above all, a complete record of the games played last year by all the more prominent Eastern universities, colleges, schools, and athletic clubs. Among its contributors who give advice to players in their articles are Phil King of Princeton, W. W. Heffelfinger of Yale, Lorin F. Deland of Harvard, Alden A. Knipe of University of Pennsylvania, and Trainer Latrhop of Harvard.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Boston at Polo Grounds.
Golf.—Club handicap at St. Andrews's links.
Cycle races at Eastern Park.

MR. BALLOU AND BULLFIGHTS

APOSTLE OF HUMANITY AND INCIDENTALLY SELF-ADVERTISER.

"Our Animal Friends" Modestly Allows Him to Take Credit for the Many Things He Has Done.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will, in the October number of Our Animal Friends, which it publishes, "modestly disclaim any credit whatever" for any part of the exploits of W. Hosea Ballou in the matter of the bullfights in the Mexican village at the Atlanta Exposition. With fine satire the article will further say that Mr. Ballou's exploits are exclusively his own, and he ought to have the undivided credit of them.

Briefly told, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which John P. Haines is President, and which has headquarters in this city, saw newspaper reports that there were to be bullfights at the exposition, wrote to Georgians who possessed absolute information, received a perfectly satisfactory reply, and decided that there was no warrant for the stories that bullfights were planned, and is consequently tranquil in conscience, knowing that if such cruel sport was seriously considered the kindred societies of Atlanta and the State of Georgia were perfectly able to nip such inhuman backsliding in the bud.

The article in Our Animal Friends will advertise Mr. Ballou most generously, as literally, in fact, as he has by his championship of humanity advertised the Atlanta Exposition, though it is fair to say that many, including officials, saw that Mr. Ballou's zeal was "a good thing," and gulled him into "pushing it along."

The bullfight story, the article will say, was started by a suggestion that such "sport" would be a drawing card. Hence assumption that the fights were not only contemplated, but arranged, and much newspaper discussion, description, and comment, and the apparition of Mr. Ballou bent on a sacred purpose, regardless of criticism, lampooning, or opposition.

Mr. Ballou, in fact, exhibited absolute disregard at being termed "W. Hosiery Balloon," a suggestion that he "keep his hat on and do his thinking before an electric fan," and that he was not unknown to fame, as he had been "meddling with the management of the Yellowstone Park."

He appeared to court the appellation of busy-body, as he telegraphed to New-York that he would stop the bullfights, served notice of injunction proceedings on the management of the Exposition, did not perceive that in an interview, Gov. Bullock of Georgia "guyed" him, wrote, and published an appeal that was a demand to Secretary Carlisle, threatened Mr. Carlisle with impeachment proceedings because that official's assistant declined to interfere, because Georgia was able to hold her own in humanity, and annoyed President Cleveland by correspondence on the subject.

Our Animal Friends will call attention to other phases of Mr. Ballou's penchant for intermeddling and acquiring notoriety, notably in regard to his claim that "we" drove Bruce Ismay of the White Star Line "out of this country," and say:

It is true that Mr. Ballou did induce a member of Congress two years ago to introduce a bill for the appointment of an international commission, to consist of many superfluous appointees on the part of the United States, all of whom were to have liberal salaries, with liberal provision for expenses. This commission was to investigate the alleged cruelties and hardships inflicted on animals in transit across the ocean. It was a very benevolent-looking thing, but the amount of "pay and allowances" was so surprisingly large that the committee in charge of the proposed bill was disposed to think that somebody was to be benefited at the expense of the Government, whether the condition of the cattle should be improved or not. That bill was dropped and another of an improved pattern was substituted, but the "pay and allowances" were still so conspicuous a feature of it that it was permitted, like its predecessor, to pass into oblivion.

The article concludes with references to Mr. Ballou's personal idiosyncracies, and assures the humane public that cruelty will not be countenanced by Georgians.

Labouchere Discourses on Love.

From The London Truth.

I see that The Daily Telegraph has inaugurated a discussion in its columns as to the "Proper Age for Love," and much that is silly has been addressed to that journal. The first thing to decide would, I should imagine, be, what love is. If that sort of infatuation be meant which occasionally gets the better of a sane human being, and leads him or her, as the case may be, to gush and pine and moon, there is no age proper for it. If, on the other hand, is meant a certain feeling of affection felt by one person for another of the opposite sex, any age between twenty and forty is proper for it. For the follies of love, poets and novelists are to blame. The former exalt it as something pleasurable beyond belief; the latter too often make their tales turn upon two silly persons insisting on marrying against all practical sense. And this fidelity or folly is put forward as the noblest of virtues. Love may settle down into a reasonable attachment, but as a rule it is a mere temporary sensation. People meet each other, and, after a slight acquaintance, feel that they cannot live apart. In nine cases out of ten they eventually find that they get on apart excellently. Even friendship is more of a habit than anything else.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Comments on the Record-Breaking Trip of the Central's Flier.

VICE PRESIDENT WEBB PLEASED

The Capabilities of a New-York Central Train Not Yet Fully Tested—Agent Barattoni's Comparisons.

H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, spoke with much satisfaction yesterday of the record-breaking achievement of his special train, which ran from New-York to Buffalo last Wednesday in 407 minutes. He said: "We have not yet reached the limit of our capabilities. It is true our run yesterday to Buffalo, during which we maintained a speed of 64¼ miles an hour, was extraordinary, but we can do much better if we are pushed. We demonstrated our ability to hold the record for fast service, but we also demonstrated that such high speed can be used in regular train service.

"The British train that made the run from London to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles in 512 minutes, could in no way compete with ours. Here we had a regular train, weight in all 280 tons, whereas their train was less than one-half this weight. We covered the distance after making twenty-eight slow-downs and two stops in 412 minutes, and then at no time did we attain any unusual rate of speed. We certainly did not reach a rate higher than seventy-one miles an hour, and you know that express trains on our line often run seventy-five miles an hour in making up time. It certainly would be no trouble for us to take Engine 999 and run twenty miles at a phenomenal rate of speed, but that was not what we were after. We wanted to prove that we lead in train speed, and we proved it."

William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New-York Central system, said that the fast run made last Wednesday convinced him that a regular train could be run from New-York to Chicago in seventeen hours.

The following communication has been received, addressed to the Editor of The New-York Times:

"I have perused with much interest the report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad special train run, New-York to East Buffalo, Sept. 11. With the official figures before me of the running by the West Coast (London and North Western and Caledonian Railways) train from London (Euston Station) to Aberdeen, Aug. 22d last, I would like you to place them beside the time made by the New-York Central train published in this morning's edition of your paper:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAIN.

	Miles.	Minutes.	Miles Per Hour.
New-York to East Buffalo, (exclusive of stops)	436½	407	64.348
New-York to East Buffalo, (inclusive of stops)	436½	414.27	63.192

WEST COAST TRAIN.

London (Euston) to Aberdeen, (exclusive of stops)	.540	505	64.158
London (Euston) to Aberdeen, (inclusive of stops)	.540	512	63.281

By comparison you will perceive that the highest rate per mile, including stops, must be accorded the West Coast train, and exclusive of stops to the New-York Central train. In the case of the West Coast train the distance is further by over 100 miles; and that time is taken from dead position at London (Euston Station) to dead stop at Aberdeen. The time of the New-York Central train, I understand from published announcements, is from dead position at Grand Central depot to "passing" East Buffalo. Again, the West Coast train traveled between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4:32 next morning, while the New-York Central's train trip was made in broad daylight, and, contrary to the assertions made that the West Coast route is comparatively an even grade, it compels me to state that the gradients on some sections of the route are very severe, and for a distance of about sixty miles vary from 1 in 75 to 1 in 100.

As yet I have no particulars of the weight of cars and power of engines of the West Coast train, but the engine that hauled the train from Crewe to Carlisle is called the "Hardwick," No. 790, it feet 6 inches driving and training wheels coupled. It is this engine which we claim has achieved the record in the run from Crewe to Carlisle, 141¼ miles, in 124 minutes, an average speed of 68.3 miles per hour. The engineer at the throttle on this occasion was Benjamin Robinson of Crewe, the same engineer who was in charge of the Queen Express, which hauled the British special train over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and New-York Central Railroads in November and December, 1893, en route from the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, to England.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the run made on Aug. 22 by the West Coast Railway Companies was necessitated by reasons of service between competitive lines, and not with any intention of claiming an international record of speed.

C. A. BARATTONI,
General Agent West Coast Route.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1895.

Ticket Agents' Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The second day's session of the International Association of Ticket Agents was called to order at 10:20 o'clock this morning by President Conard. The by-laws of the association, as amended by a special committee, were approved. One of the most important changes is that any member found guilty of violating the courtesy extended by the various railroad or steamboat lines to him as a member of the association shall be expelled therefrom, and, if the offense is thought to warrant it, the offending member shall be reported to the general officers of the road by which he is employed.

The following officers were elected: President—W. H. Lohmiller of La Crosse, Wis.; First Vice President—Charles C. Benson of the Maine Central Railroad at Lewiston, Me.; Second Vice President—Charles F. Capen of Rochester, Minn.; Third Vice President—E. M. Blood of the New-York Central Railroad at Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles G. Cadwallader of the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; Assistant Treasurer—Ellwood Ramsey of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—W. F. Hambught, Lancaster, Penn.; Col. J. A. Robbins, Chicago; C. W. Morgan, Brookline, Mass.; J. J. McCormack, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Little, Philadelphia.

Changes in the Iron Tariff.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Important changes were made in the iron tariff at a meeting of the Central Traffic Association's Freight Committee to-day. It was agreed to recommend that the special iron tariff be abrogated Oct. 15, and that the rates on articles named therein be restored to official classification bases; that pig iron rates be advanced to a basis of $4.20 a ton and billets to a basis of $4.75, Chicago to New-York; rates to be advanced between all points in Central Traffic Association territory on pig iron and billets bases on the rates of $2.50 and $2.85 respectively, from Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling to Chicago. The Western Passenger Association lines have so far been unable to come to any definite agreement regarding reduced rates for the Atlanta Exposition. A special meeting of the association has been called for to-morrow to further consider the matter.

Big New-England Mortgage.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The largest mortgage which the officials of the Registry of Deeds of Suffolk County remember to have ever recorded was entered on the books of the office this morning. The amount of the mortgage was $17,500,000, and the parties to it were the New-England Railroad Company and the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York City. The mortgage was entered as security for bonds to the amount stated above, which the New-England Railroad Company, the successor of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, was authorized by the last Legislature to issue.

The document, which is very lengthy, is signed by Grant B. Schley, President of the New-England Railroad Company, and attested by William H. Porter, Secretary on the one side, and by John Kean, Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and C. H. Smith, Secretary on the other.

Railway Men's Rights as Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission claims that the verdict rendered yesterday in the habeas corpus proceedings taken by Auditor Brown of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania is a very important victory for the commission. The case involved the right of a witness before a Grand Jury to refuse to testify on the ground that his answers to questions propounded might tend to incriminate himself. The refusal of Auditor Brown to testify before the Grand Jury at Pittsburg furnished an opportunity for testing the question, and the decision of the Court has resulted in a complete reversal of the doctrine as announced by Judge Grosscup in a previous case. It is probable that an appeal will be taken on behalf of Mr. Brown to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Cars for Trolley Parties.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Consolidated Traction Company is now preparing to accommodate all who may wish to enjoy the pleasures of a trolley party. Two large twenty-foot cars of a special design are being finished in the shop, and will be ready for use this week. They are patterned after the ordinary closed cars, and the bodies of the coaches will be colored green, but they will be almost entirely obscured by festoons of bunting and other decorations. Large representations of the New-Jersey coat-of-arms and shield will occupy a prominent place on each side of the cars, and along the sides and on the roofs will be lines of

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Steadier Markets, with a Moderate Speculation.

LIGHT OFFERINGS AND SMALL RECEIPTS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady — Corn Was Quiet — Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The speculative dealings were very moderate, and the tone of the grain market was influenced to a considerable extent by the moderate receipts at the Northwest, and by the Western news, with a very steady feeling at the close. Provisions were more active and showed decided strength. Cotton was active, but closed lower with Liverpool. Coffee was quiet and firmer with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	61¼@	61¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @$3.40	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.15 @	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	6.22½ @	6.25
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	20½
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅜@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.37½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened easier, and fell ⅜c on weaker cables and rather free offerings for foreign account, rallying ⅜@⅝c on local covering and lighter receipts at the West, with very moderate offerings; closing steady at ⅜@½c advance, with a slow trade. Spot was dull, but very steady. Sales, 17,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 red, 61c elevator. Quotations here were at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 5c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 62¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 65¼c....Clearances hence, 15,093 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 38,826 bushels; receipts, 175,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 178,166 bushels; in the interior, 874,428 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼c on reports of fine weather West, and following the decline in wheat; rallied on local covering, and closed steady at partly ⅛c advance, with a moderate local trade. Spot was quiet and a shade easier. Sales, 128,000 bushels No. 2, at 39@39¼c, free on board, afloat, and 2@2¼c over September....Receipts, 107,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 127,343 bushels, in the interior, 238,035 bushels....Clearances hence, 231,147 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 299,765.

OATS—Contracts were very quiet, and opened easier, but closed steady at partly ⅛c advance, with only a local trade. Spot were dull, and easier on whites....Sales 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator at 28c; for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26@26½c; for 18,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped, 29¼c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@24¾c; track mixed, 26c for 15,000 bushels; track white, 26@33c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,800 bushels; exports, 931 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
September	25,000	61 @61¼	61¼
October	30,000	60 11-16@61½	61½
December	1,550,000	62⅝@63 7-16	63⅜
May	310,000	66⅛@67	67
Total	1,915,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
September	50,000	36⅜@37⅛	37⅛
October	90,000	36⅜@37	37
December	35,000	35½@..	35½
May	210,000	34⅝@34⅞	34⅞
Total	385,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
September	....	..@..	23⅜
October	25,000	23¼@..	23¼
December	10,000	24 @..	24
May	10,000	25⅜@25½	25½
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	25½@..	25½
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—The general market was weaker and demand more active at the decline; sales, 20,600 bbls, including, of city mills, 3,900 bbls patents, 4,750 bbls clears, 3,000 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine, at revised quotations; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.25@$3.50; 1,200 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.65@2.75; 750 bbls Winter straights at $3.20@3.25; 600 bbls Winter patents at $3.50; 300 bbls Winter super at $2.40; 1,050 bbls Winter clears at $3@$3.15, and 3,200 bbls bakers' extra on private terms....Arrivals, 8,580 bbls and 8,745 sacks; exports, 7,878 bbls and 2,578 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 13,931 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.45@ 2.50
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White Wheat straights	3.25@ 3.30
Patents	3.30@ 3....
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	3.90@ 4.15
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.15@ 3.35
City supers	..@ 3.00
City fine	..@ 2.80

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	2.10@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@ 2.50
No. 3	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easy and in light demand. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 80@ fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; offered at $2.25 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20; spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover in job lots a fair business was noted, with $8.25@$8.50 quoted, with high grades at from $8.75 to $9.25, but there are no prices for full lots. For timothy, fair grades in job lots quoted at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75; crimson clover quoted at $3.75@$4.75.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The tone was rather firmer, with somewhat freer export demands, while there were fewer outside lots on offer. Sales of 150 bbls good off-grade yellow (late yesterday) at 25¾c, and 400 bbls do at 26c; also 300 bbls prime yellow at 27c. PALM was at steady prices on moderate demand; Lagos at 5@5½c; prime red at 4¾@4⅞c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet; Cochin quoted at 5⅝@5¼c, and Ceylon at 5@5½c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow, up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—Oil opened and highest, 121; lowest and close, 120. Standard price for crude oil unchanged at 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was better, with an advance of 15c on pork, 10@12 points on lard, and 10@22 points on bacon, and the close was near the best prices of the day, with slightly increasing demand, although no especial activity. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 13,000 head. The week's hog packing was 150,000 head; same time last year, 175,000 head.

LARD—Was irregular at the opening at the West, where January was selling at the same moment at 5.72½@5.82½c, but straightened almost at once to a stronger basis, and, by the close, an advance was shown for the day of 10@12 points, with slightly freer demands; September closed at 5.82c, nominal; October was at 5.80@5.87c, closing at 5.87c asked; January at 5.72½@5.85c, closing at 5.82c bid. Here there was firmer holding, and at the close 6.25c was asked; sales of 100 tcs, second-hand pkgs, at 6.15c, and 75 tcs, from-bound pkgs, at 6.20c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.25c asked; January at 6.17c, nominal; city steam was firmer; sales of 75 tcs at 5.95@6c. Refined was in moderate demand, with sales of 500 tcs for Continent, on private terms, quoted 6.65c, nominal, and South America at 7c. Compound lard was dull, with 4⅝@5c quoted as to quality.

PORK—The course of the market West was steadily to a better range of prices and the close showed 10 to 15c gain for the day. September was at $8.15@$8.20, closing at $8.20 nominal; October was at $8.20@$8.27½, closing at $8.25; January at $9.40@$9.52½, closing at $9.47½. Here there was less export demand, but a firm market. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—There was increasing demand for short ribs at steadily advancing prices. October, which closed the night before at 5.17c, opened yesterday at 5.30c, advanced to 5.40c, and closed at 5.37c asked; September closed at 5.35c nominal; January was at 4.80@4.90c, closing at 4.87c asked.

CUTMEATS—Were more freely offered and at easy prices. Sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 5c; and 15 boxes clear bellies at 6¾c; city pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 18 lb average; pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately and at generally firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do. in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra Indian mess, in tierces, $16@$17; for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers on dull demands; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HOGS—Were at ½c higher prices on fair demand. Receipts at the West 29,349 head; same time last year, 48,183 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; active; firmer; 5c higher; $3.70@$4.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,567 head; active; strong; $3.60@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,541 head; strong; $3.75@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady to strong; $3.90@$4.25. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.30@$4.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,241 head; $3.75@$4.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong; $4@$4.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers at $4.35@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts 3,500 head; steady; $4.20@$4.45. Quotations here were at 5½c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed for the day, with a fairly steady tone and moderate demand. Sales of 50 hhds city, at 4¼c, and 60,000 country, pkgs free, at 4¼@4½c. For Australian 5c was a nominal price.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet market. The city pressers held 6⅛c, but it was not possible to sell over 6c, and at the inside price demand would be other than Western. For lard stearine, a slow market; last sale of Western at 7¼c. For oleo oil, sales of 2 cars Harrison at Rotterdam at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active, but higher with Europe, with some covering on local account, and the close barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance. Havre was steady at ½@¾f. up, and Hamburg barely steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7, and 14½c for No. 8. Sales, 200 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—December—750 bags at 14.40c; March—250 at 14.05c. Total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—December—2,000 at 14.40c; January—1,250 at 14.25c; March—2,000 at 14.05. Total, 5,250 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 1,000 January for December. Total for day, 8,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.25	11.90@12.00
February	14.10@14.15	11.80@11.90
March	14.00@14.05	11.80@11.85
April	13.90@14.00	11.75@11.85
May	13.85@13.90	11.70@11.80
September	14.70@14.80	13.30@13.40
October	14.55@14.65	12.70@12.75
November	14.40@14.50	12.15@12.25
December	14.35@14.40	12.05@12.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	238,921
Arrivals, steamer Sirius, Santos	26,164
Total	265,085
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,706
Total stock in New-York to-day	259,379
Total stock in Baltimore	6,430
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,847
Deliveries yesterday	322—37,525
	93,955
Total stock in United States	353,334
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 11	87,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 11	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 11	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	217,000
Total	570,334
Same time 1894	479,272

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15⅜@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10..2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5..1.85 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¾
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Maracaibo, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'r	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¾	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were again active and lower, through the weakness shown abroad, while local longs realized freely and crop reports better. The close was easy at 13@15 points decline. Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 351 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8 7-16
Middling uplands	8 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low ordinary	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.85@7.86	7.90	7.88	500
October	7.88@7.89	7.97	7.88	27,700
November	7.96@7.97	8.04	7.96	12,600
December	8.03@8.04	8.12	8.03	48,600
January	8.10@8.11	8.19	8.10	136,200
February	8.15@8.16	8.23	8.16	1,800
March	8.19@8.20	8.28	8.19	25,800
April	8.24@8.25	8.31	8.27	2,300
May	8.29@8.30	8.38	8.30	6,300
June	..@..	8.41	8.35	600
Total				262,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	758	2239	1958	2415	2380	..
New-Orleans	3436	1850	4023	1434	1087	..
Mobile	101	575	128	285	127	..
Savannah	1269	2113	1824	2710	1642	..
Charleston	616	688	519	679	875	..
Wilmington	35	96	71	81	280	..
Norfolk	23	100	22	35	28	..
Boston	230	98	36	..	..	..
Philadelphia	....	220	610	50	179	..
Total	6468	8100	9191	7689	6596	3329
This day last week	1291	2088	2830	971	4278	3508
This day last year	9394	17018	13558	11880	12209	17680

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A generally steady market, with only moderate demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand was light, and only from jobbers, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1½@2¼
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6		
Fair	3⅝@4	Rice bran,	
Head	6⅛@6¼	100 lb	65@ 70

SUGAR—Demand was fair for raws, with prices ruling firm. Sales, 90 hhds and 540 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; 5,585 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¼c, and 1,135 bags molassess sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝....Refined less active at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4½	@4 11-16
Granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Cubes	4½	@4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Mold A	4½	@4 11-16
Diamond A	4¼	@4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4⅛	@4 5-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4 3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	@4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4⅛
No. 6	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 7	3⅝	@3 15-16
No. 8	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 9	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 11	3½	@3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅝
No. 13	..	@3 3-16
No. 14	..	@3 1-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A few barrels of new State pea beans sold at $1.62½@$1.65. Old domestic white beans are still urgently offered, and lower prices are named on all varieties; a sale of choice marrow is reported for export below $1.70. Medium and pea have no settled value. Red kidney without further business; best lots held at $1.50. Only a few small jobbing sales of foreign beans. Green peas, weaker. We quote: Beans, pea, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.65@$1.70; do, pea, $1.60; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $2.10; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, Cal., $3.25@$3.40; do, foreign, marrow, $1.55@$1.60; do, foreign, pea, $1.50@$1.55; do, foreign, medium, $1.35@$1.50; green peas, bbls., 97½c; do, bags, 90c; do Scotch, 90c.

BUTTER—A firmer tone over top grades, with a fair demand; under grades are rather neglected and easy.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras		@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@20½
Creamery, Western, firsts	17	@18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14
State—		
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	12	@13
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12	@13
Western—		
Imitation creamery, firsts	13	@15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, firsts	12	@13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11½	@12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11½	@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½	@11
Factory, seconds	10	@10¼
Factory, fourths to thirds	8	@ 9½

CHEESE—Fancy colored large full cream is steady, and selling a little better, while white is quiet and easy. Part skims dull. Small sizes full cream inactive and weak:

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾	@ 7⅞
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾	@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6½	@ 6¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6	@ 6½
State, full cream, large, common	5½	@ 5¾
State, full cream, small size, col'd fcy	8¼	@..
State, full cream, small size, white	8¼	@..
State, full cream, small, prime to choice	7¾	@ 8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6	@ 7½
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5	@ 6
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 4¾
State, part skims, common	2½	@ 3
State, full skims	1½	@ 2

EGGS—A slow trade and an easy feeling, particularly for grades under fancy. Receipts run moderately, but supplies are more than ample.

State, country marks, per doz	16	@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16	@ 16½
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	15½	@ 16
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15	@ 15½
Western, central sections, good to prime	15	@ 15½
Western, southerly sections, good to prime	14	@ 15
Western, refrigerator, prime	14½	@ 15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz. case	$3.60	@$4.15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	3.00	@ 3.45
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70	@ 3.00
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10	@ 2.40
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.50	@ 2.85
Western culls, ungraded	1.25	@ 2.40

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples of red variety and fit for table or shipping uses are in light supply and steady, but green fruit and medium grades of all sorts are dull and weaker. Fresh Bartlett pears scarce, but a fair offering from cold storage; quality and condition very irregular, but fine, hard and clean fruit firm. Seckels sell well only when very choice. Later varieties show very irregular quality and value, with a dull market for all ordinary lots. Peaches a shade firmer in the best grades, but lower qualities dull and heavy. Western New-York grapes a little more plenty, and selling slowly, owing to abundance and cheapness of up-river fruit, which is dragging heavily at weak prices. Fine large watermelons firm and scarce; small to medium steady. Muskmelons firm. Cape Cod cranberries accumulating, and hot weather causes pressure to sell, which is weakening values. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, blush, $1.37@$1.75; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, blush, $1.25@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.37; do, open heads, 75c@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$3.75; do, Seckel, $2@$3; do, later kinds, $1.50@$2.50; peaches, Jersey, fancy, $1@$1.25; do, average prime, 75c@85c; do, culls, 30@40c; do, Delaware, 30@50c; do, Western, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$2; grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 10@12c; do, Niagara, 10@12c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, 75c@$1; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, black, 50@60c; do, per large basket, 12@15c; do, small basket, 7@8c; watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$20; do, small to medium, $7@$12; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4.50@$6.25; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.12. DRIED—Weather is too warm for much jobbing trade in evaporated apples, and exporters are showing but little interest; prices uncertain as yet; but there is a weak feeling, especially on inferior grades, considerable lots of which are here and on the way. Sun dried also very slow and easier, particularly the common Southern bag fruit, some of which can be bought at 2¾c. Peaches quiet; some fair Georgia sold at 6⅜c. Evaporated raspberries had two or three sales at 17¼c, and a nice lot of huckleberries brought 7½c; the latter are showing a little steadier tone. Choice dry cherries are also steady. Prime new blackberries sold at 4c. A few sales of new apricots and prunes are reported, but values are irregular. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, 5@7c; do, 1894, 4½@7c; do, sun dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, 2¾@3½c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun dried, 15½@16c; cherries, dry, 9c; do, inferior, 8c; huckleberries, 7¼@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, 4@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls held up pretty well, all good lots selling at 10c. Chickens slow and about ½c easier. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 10@11c; do, Western, 10@10½c; do, Southern, 9½@10c; fowls, local and Western, 10c; do, Southern, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@85c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—A fair trade in progress, and fine fresh goods steady to firm, fancy scalded chickens showing rather the most strength. Former quotations are well sustained on fresh arrivals, but some held-over goods are rather urgently offered at easy figures. Fancy Spring ducks a shade firmer. Turkeys quiet and barely steady. Eastern geese steady, but only fancy large white reach 17c. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 10@16c. Fowls, 11@11½c. Old cocks, 6@7c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry picked, 9@12½c; do, scalded, 10@11½c. Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@16c; do, Western, 7@10c. Eastern geese, 15@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Fresh woodcock scarce and nominally firm. Western partridges quiet; near by steady for fancy, but some without ice packing arrive in bad order. Grouse easier. Other birds generally steady. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, $1@$1.25, Partridges, near by, $1@$1.25; do, Western, fresh, 75c@$1; do, frozen, 60c@$1. Grouse, fresh, 75c@$1. Quail, frozen, per dozen, $2.25@$2.50. English snipe and golden plover, fresh, nominally $2.50; grass plover, $1.50@$2. Reedbirds, 30@60c. Blackbirds, 15@20c. Venison, per lb, 18@19c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay are moderate, but the trade is sluggish and the tone barely steady. Rye straw strong for prime long, but oat straw accumulates and favors the buyer. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65@70c; clover mixed, 65@70c; clover, 60c. Rye straw, long, 60c; do, short, 40@45c; oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes about steady, but in limited sales; supply liberal; sweets dull and weak. Onions easy. Tomatoes weak.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	75@$1.00
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	25@ 50
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	50@ 1.75
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	50@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 1.75
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	$5.00@ 7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ ..
Celery, State and Western, average prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	50@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@ 65
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@ 90
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.12
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	20@ 30
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12@$1.25
Jersey, Rural and Blush, choice, bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Jersey, Rurals, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	..@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	1.75@ 1.87

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Prices remain unchanged, with only a very light local demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	4½@5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5 @6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@4½

HIDES—Business was slow, owing to reduced bids.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	18 @..
Bogota, selected	21 @

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreign Buying a Feature in the Day's Business in Securities.

CONFIDENCE AMONG DOMESTIC BUYERS.

Prices Lose Fractionally on the Efforts of Traders to Get Out Even on Recent Sales—Rebound Toward the Close.

THURSDAY, P. M.—

Although not rich in feature, to-day's security market continued to furnish evidence that only strong pressure can put prices down, and that when conditions are not disturbed by manipulative agencies they reflect unabated confidence in the prospects for general business. The day's operations showed small net losses for the majority of stocks, but they were brought about by attacks amounting almost to recklessness by professional bands, who have abundant skill and ingenuity, and know how to use those weapons well.

This element has not fared well with its contracts on the short side of the market, and its only chance of getting out even is by a sharp break in prices. If short contracts were held for a stretch, as purchases are usually held, the selling pressure might have been removed before this time, for declines in the last week have been sufficient to satisfy the ordinary desires of those who enter the market for a profit instead of a turn. Since those who make short contracts are speculators rather than investors, the important consideration is to close a deal without delay. Many operators make a rule of never sleeping over a contract. Their work is begun and ended the same day, so that the close of business they know how they actually stand, and they are able to meet the market the next day fresh for another encounter.

Under the practice of quick deals, to which such operators are given, the market's course must have seemed perverse recently. Its action to-day furnished a fair illustration. Prices were knocked off early, but at the first sign that sellers wished to cover they turned nimbly upward, reducing when not destroying chances of profit. In some instances the rebound carried quotations well above yesterday's. Those who wished to sell found their plans checked also by the willingness of buyers to take everything offered at concessions. Not the slightest disposition appeared to help the movement. It acquired no momentum, as happens when conditions are unstrained, but had to be pushed along by main force, as if against a stiff spring which was ever ready to resume its natural coil. Relief from pressure brought the spring quickly back into position.

Nothing was heard to-day about gold exports. Bankers assume that there will be engagements to-morrow for Saturday's steamers. They do not concern themselves over the amount, but they suppose that it will not be large enough to make a total equal to last week's. It is perfectly understood now that the syndicate can make offsetting deposits to the limit of willingness of the banks to part with their specie store. That the banks are generously inclined needs no argument, for they have so expressed themselves. This assurance maintains at full strength the financial situation, and it may operate as a dampener upon export plans.

Tangible encouragement in this regard was furnished to-day in the foreign exchange market. The easing tendency of rates lately remarked was manifested in quotations for demand bills at $4.89¾@$4.90. Heretofore $4.90 has been the lowest, and the rate was at one time even higher. Every fractional reduction in the rate lessens profits, already small, to shippers. Grain and cotton bills are in moderate supply in the market. They must soon be abundant. The increase need not be marked in order to make gold exporting a losing business. With abundance of such bills in the market, plans may safely be made for gold imports.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was adequate to all requirements. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent for ninety days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was offered in moderate volume. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67e per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$56,542,808
Imports for the same period	23,180,452
Net exports	$33,362,350
Net exports to date, 1894	86,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,808
Net exports to date, 1892	51,475,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 15-16 and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware & Hudson	1
Minn. Iron	2
N. J. Central	¾
New-York & New-England	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Tobacco	1
At., T. & S. F. when issued	¾
C., B. & Q.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝
Consolidated Gas	¾
Dist. & C. F.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1
Long Island Traction, all as. pd.	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Missouri Pacific	¾
Nat. Lin. Oil	1½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Pitts. & Western pf.	1¼
St. P. & Duluth	1½
Southern Railway pf.	1⅞
U. P., Den. & G.	⅝

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅞, to 76¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 105⅞; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 57¾; Erie second consols, ½, to 79; Reading, ¼, to 10⅛; Atchison, ¼, to 20⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 9⅛. Advanced—Louisville & Nashville, ⅜, to 85⅛; New-York Central sold at 105¼. British consols were steady at 107 13-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £280,907 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.58 per cent., is now 60.38 per cent., against an advance from 70.26 per cent. to 70.51 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £292,000.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 18,114,000f in gold and 4,649,000f in silver.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 10c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 28½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 43 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 34 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	143	143	143	143	147	150	16
Alton & Terre Haute	67½	67½	67½	67½	66	67½	100
American Cotton Oil	22	22	22½	23	22½	23	440
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	73	72¾	73	71½	73	15
American Express	114¼	114¼	114½	114¼	114	115	10
*American Sugar Refining	111½	111¾	110½	111	111	111⅛	22,843
*American Sugar Refining pf	101½	101½	101½	101¼	100	101	755
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	94½	94½		96	35
American Tobacco	96	96	94¾	95	95¼	95½	6,845
American Tobacco pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼			90
Atch., T. & S. Fé, 3d in. pd	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20¾	14,335
*Atch., T. & S. Fé pf, when iss.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	300
Canada Southern	55½	55½	55¼	55½	53⅝	53¾	103
Canadian Pacific	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	58	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20¼	19½	20	20⅛	20¼	2,500
Chicago Gas	62	62½	61¾	62⅜	62⅜	62½	5,190
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103¾	3,601
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	88¼	88¼	86⅞	87⅜	87⅜	87½	22,061
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47⅞	47⅞	46⅝	47¼	47	48	2,950
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅞	76	75	75½	75⅜	75½	36,840
C., M. & St. Paul pf	123⅜	123⅞	123⅜	123¾	123½	130	465
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	79⅞	80	78⅞	79½	79⅜	79⅝	12,836
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝	900
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39⅜	40	39	39	39¼	40	900
Columbus, Hocking Valley & T.	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	143	144	100
Delaware & Hudson	131½	132½	130¾	132½	131¾	132½	965
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	163½	163½	163¼	163¼	163¼	165	300
Denver & Rio Grande	17	17	17	17	17½	18	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54¼	54½	54	54	54	54½	200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	19¼	19⅝	18	18½	18⅜	18½	29,365
Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	61½	61¼	61½	60½	61½	100
General Electric	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	38	38¼	2,975
Illinois Steel Co	76¾	77	76½	76½	75	76½	300
Iowa Central	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	11	20
Laclede Gas	28	28	27¾	27¾	27½	28	300
Lake Shore	149⅞	149⅞	149⅜	149⅝	149⅜	150¼	100
*Long Island T., all as. pd.	20	20	20	20	20	20½	320
Louisville & Nashville	64½	64½	62⅞	63⅜	63⅜	63½	5,903
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜	10	210
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¼	28⅝	500
Manhattan Con	113	113½	113	113⅝	112½	113¼	505
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	24½	24¾	500
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86½	86	87	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	79¾	80	300
Minnesota Iron	67½	69¾	67½	69½	69	70	835
Missouri Pacific	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	8,628
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	39	39	38	39	38⅜	38¾	3,516
*National Lead Co	34¾	35	34¾	35	34¾	35	820
*National Lead Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	225
National Linseed Oil	25	25	25	25		25½	100
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	51	52	80
New-Jersey Central	111	113½	111	112½	112	112½	2,177
New-York Central	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¼	103	103½	328
New-York & N. E., all as. pd.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	55	62	100
New-York & New-Haven rights.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝			507
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	16¼	16¾	200
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	33½	300
New-York, Lake Erie & West.	9	9¼	9	9	9	9¼	940
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	13	12½	13	12¾	13¼	406
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	34¼	35	33½	34¾	34½	35	930
Norfolk & Western pf	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	14½	15¼	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅞	300
Northern Pacific	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5½	300
Northern Pacific pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½	125
Ontario & Western	18	18½	18	18¼	18	18¼	535
Oregon S. L. & U. N	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10¾	15
Pacific Mail	33	33	32¼	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	4,200
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅜	20¼	18⅞	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	33,450
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	32	32	32	31	32	150
P., C., C. & St. L.	19½	19½	19	19	18⅜	19½	300
St. Louis Southwestern	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	1,105
St. Paul & Duluth	33⅜	33⅜	33	33		33	300
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43	42¾	43	42⅞	43	500
Southern Pacific	25	25	24½	24¾	24⅝	25	300
Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝	13	13⅛	6,840
Southern Railway pf	40⅜	40⅜	38	39½	39¼	39½	7,515
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45	45⅞	42¾	44	43⅞	44	13,425
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12	12¼	12¼	12⅜	2,650
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	10	10	10	10	8	10	100
Union Pacific	15	15	15	15	15	15½	250
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6¼	6½	6	6	6	6½	1,800
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	20
*U. S. Cordage 1st, 3d in. pd	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	26	27½	100
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝	40	41	10
United States Rubber pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94	94½	100
*United States Leather	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	15⅞	16	1,310
*United States Leather pf	85	85	84½	84¾	84½	85⅞	5,970
Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅜	9¾	605
Wabash pf	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	5,970
Wells-Fargo Express	114	114	114	114	110	115	50
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	94⅞	93¾	93⅞	93¾	94½	2,300
*Western Union Beef	8¾	9	8¾	9	9	9½	84
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	16	16¾	2,800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	50⅛	50⅞	150
Wisconsin Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	7	20

Total sales 287,053

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.12	.12	.12	.12			200

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Cons 7s 1,000 130
Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000 115
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
10,000 83
34,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 ..... 82⅞
Adjustment 4s When Issued
2,000 ..... 57½
13,000 57
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid
10,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34⅜
33,000 34
15,000 ..... 33⅜
5,000 ..... 33⅞
1,000 34
10,000 ..... 33⅜
5,000 ..... 33⅞
5,000 34
10,000 ..... 33⅜
10,000 ..... 34⅛
10,000 ..... 34½
1,000 34
5,000 ..... 34½
50,000 34
10,000 ..... 35⅞
15,000 ..... 35¾
5,000 ..... 34½
5,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 34
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 104¼
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000c 110½
Canada South'n 2d
1,000 ..... 107½
Cent'l N J G M 5s
10,000 ..... 118⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 6s
5,000 ..... 111⅞
1,000 ..... 111¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000 81
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000 104
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 108
Chic G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ..... 93¾
Chic & Mil 1st
2,000 ..... 109¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
8,000 106
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
2,000 ..... 95½
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 29½
13,000 29
Col & Ninth Av 1st
13,000 ..... 111½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 84
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 93
3,000 ..... 93½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
5,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 102¼
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s
1,000 ..... 92½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
4,000@15f 110¾
4,000 111
Elv, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 101
Ft W'th & D C 1st
10,000 72
10,000 ..... 72½
5,000 73
Ft W'th & Rio G 1st
2,000 68
Gal, Harr & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 93¾
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000 74
7,000 ..... 74½
Illinois Cent, Western Line 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅞
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
2,000 ..... 80¾
5,000 ..... 80¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 95⅛
Iowa City & W 1st
8,000 108
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
5,000 77
10,000 76
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 97
L Er e & W'n 1st 5s
18,000 117
L Er'e & W'n 2d 5s
5,000 106
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
9,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¼
3,000 ..... 103⅝
2,000 ..... 103½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000 111
20,000 ..... 110⅞
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 98
Lo, N A & Chic 1st
1,000 112
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
5,000 103
5,000 ..... 103¾
Lo, N A & Chic G M
1,000 ..... 77¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 74
Mil & N'n 1st, 1913 Consolidated
3,000 ..... 118½
Minn & St L Con 5s
3,000 ..... 103¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 89½
16,000 90
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
12,000 ..... 66½
500 ..... 66¼
23,000 ..... 66½
3,000 ..... 66⅜
Mo, Kan & East 1st
2,000 ..... 94¾
Mor & Es 7s, 1900
1,000 116
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
18,000 ..... 106½
North Pac 1st Reg
20,000 ..... 117½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500 66
10,000 ..... 65¾
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol
16,000 ..... 77⅜
D M & Co Certfs Stamped
42,000 ..... 77½
3,000 ..... 77⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs Ex Rights
1,000 136
1,000 137
Small bonds, Ex Rights
700 136
North Pac 2d Coup
1,000 103
North'n Pac Cons 5s
47,000 ..... 39½
5,000 ..... 39⅞
10,000 40
Trust Receipts
10,000 ..... 39⅜
Ohio Southern 1st
3,000 91
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
6,000 44
1,000 ..... 44½
Oreg R & Nav 1st
1,000 ..... 111¾
Oregon R & Nav 5s
Trust Co Certfs
7,000 101
Oreg Short Line 6s
Trust Receipts
5,000 ..... 104½
4,000 105
Oreg S L & U N Con
Trust Co Certfs
4,000 57
15,000 ..... 57⅛
6,000 ..... 57¾
5,000 58
3,000 ..... 58½
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ..... 84¼
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
1,000 ..... 37¾
1,000 ..... 38½
3,000 ..... 38⅝
7,000 ..... 38⅞
2d Pref Inc
7,000 23
10,000 ..... 22½
5,000 ..... 22⅝
15,000 ..... 22⅝
4,000 ..... 22⅞
4,000 ..... 22⅞
10,000 ..... 23¼
10,000 ..... 23⅝
3d Pref Inc
34,000 ..... 16½
5,000 17
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
4,000 86
Trust Receipts
4,000 78
1,000 ..... 77¾
4,000 ..... 77⅝
12,000 78
10,000 ..... 78¼
30,000 ..... 78¾
20,000 ..... 78⅝
6,000 ..... 78⅝
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstamped
10,000 84
Rio Grande W'n 1st
6,000 ..... 77¼
1,000 ..... 77¾
9,000 ..... 77½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000 ..... 99¼
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ..... 110¼
St L Southw'n 1st
1,000 80
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
13,000 38
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000 ..... 63¼
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs
60,000 ..... 63½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
12,000 ..... 84½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¾
Southern R'y 1st 5s
22,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96¼
4,000 ..... 96¼
21,000 ..... 96¼
11,000 ..... 96½
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s
5,000 92
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s
2,000 101
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 92
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 20½
13,000 20
5,000 ..... 28¾
15,000 ..... 28⅞
10,000 29
3,000 ..... 28¾
30,000 29
2,000 ..... 28⅞
Tol, A, A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000 88
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
2,000 81
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000 104
Union Elevated 1st 6s
7,000 107
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
2,000c 108
Union Pac 1st, 1896
8,000 ..... 107½
8,000 ..... 107⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1897
1,000 ..... 107⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 ..... 107⅞
2,000 ..... 107⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1899
2,000 ..... 108¼
7,000 108
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 42½
5,000 42
6,000 ..... 42½
5,000 ..... 42¾
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 ..... 114½
Wabash R R 1st
25,000 ..... 108½
1,000c 108⅝
25,000 ..... 108½
5,000 ..... 108⅝
5,000 ..... 108⅞
7,000 ..... 108¾
Wabash Deb, Ser B
15,000 ..... 33¼
11,000 33
4,000 ..... 32⅞
10,000 33
25,000 ..... 32¾
13,000 ..... 33¼
1,000 33
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 107½
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
20,000 ..... 19¾
Wiscon Cen Co Inc
3,000 14

Total sales $1,753,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	92	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
At. & Pacific	1¼	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	65¼	66¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10½
*Bay State Gas	19½	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	135½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19¼	20
Chicago & Alton	165	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	53
C. & E. Ill. pf.	104	105
C. & N. W. pf.	146	147½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	94	100
Col. & H. Coal	3¾	4¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consolidated Coal	32½	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	9½	10½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	16
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	101
Erie & T. H.	37	39
Gt. Nor. pf.	127	130
Gt. Nor. pf., t. r.	1	2
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	1¾	2¾
Homestake	27	35
Ill. Central	103	104
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19¼	20
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keok. & D. M.	4	6
K. & D. M. pf.	16½	..
Laclede G. pf.	86	87
L. E. & W.	25¼	25¾
L. E. & W. pf.	79	81
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111¼	111⅝	110⅝	111	11,380
Am. Tobacco.	96⅛	96½	94¼	94¾	490
A., T. & S. F.	21	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	4,040
A., T. & S. F. pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	50
Ark. City Imp.	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	50
Chicago Gas.	62⅛	62½	61⅜	62⅛	620
C., R. I. & P.	79⅛	79⅝	78⅝	79⅛	3,600
C., B. & Q.	88½	88½	86⅞	87⅜	6,730
C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	75⅛	75⅞	20,550
Chi. & N. W.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	150
Cen. of N. J.	111½	111½	111½	111¼	40
Ches. & Ohio.	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20
Dis. & C. F.	19¼	19¼	18	18⅛	4,830
Gen. Elec.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38½	780
Total sales					68,080

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	34½	34½	34½	34½	$7,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	90	90	90	90	4,000
Mobile & Ohio gen	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	5,000
Nor. Pacific 5s, cfs	40	40	40	40	5,000
Total sales					$42,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.08	.00	.08	.09	1,800
Mollie Gib.	.60	.60	.60	.60	500
Total sales					3,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	57⅞	58¼	57½	58¼	477,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	97
American Bank Note	42	45
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf	52	..
American Surety Company	220	227
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf	30½	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	213	216
Barney & Smith Car	25	27
Barney & Smith pf stock	82½	87
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100½	103
Beckton Construction pf	72	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	194	198
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	177¾	178¾
Brooklyn Elevated	21	22½
Brooklyn Traction	14	16
Brooklyn Traction pf	62	65
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	107
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¼	108¾
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	87
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	121¾	123¾
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central R. R. of Ga. deb	21½	25½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1014	1022
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2	2¾
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	2	2
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	51¾
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	17	..
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¼	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	92	96
Continental Trust	168	175
*Cramp Shipyard stock	80	84
Detroit Gas stock	29	31
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	169
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
Ensley Land Company	1¾	2
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75½	82½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	197
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	310	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	59
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	87
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	54	55
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	90	91¼
Grand

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR.-$8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 50 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific Railroad THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS,

AND OF THE

Consolidated Mortgage Committee's

Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds,

Are reminded that the **United States Circuit Court has designated Mr. Van Nostrand, of this Committee, the sole representative** of the interests of the **Third Mortgage Bonds** in the **Northern Pacific** foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. Adams of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

HOLDERS of Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Certificates for THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS are REMINDED that by the provision of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to WITHDRAW their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Co. during the month of SEPTEMBER on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 a bond.

The depository of this Committee, the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New-York City, will receive the bonds and Adams Committee's certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds, and issue its own engraved certificates therefor.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, Chairman.
Evans R. Dick,
Max Ruckgaber, Jr.,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr., } Committee
John L. Nisbet, Secretary,
40 Wall St., New-York.

SEPT. 3, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds, and Consols

should be promptly made with **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this Committee requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the Seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Fourth Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such fourth installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock.
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock,
and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock.

must be paid on or before September 13, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895:**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

82 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)..	$843,560
Operating Expenses.....	614,965
Net Earnings.....	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges.....	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895. Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts.....113	20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts.....114	26½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts.....115	19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida.....	50 "	13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock.

The undersigned have entered into a tentative agreement with the Committee representing the Consolidated Bondholders, conditioned upon receiving the assent of 75 per cent. of the above securities. The plan provides for an issue of stock, $2,500,000.00.

Class "A" Debentures.... $600,000.00
Class "B" Debentures....7,000,000.00

There will be no fixed charges on the property, other than taxes, nor can any be placed thereon, or the property sold or leased without the consent of 75 per cent. of the stock. All of the Common Stock will be issued to the holders of the First Mortgage and the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The debentures of each class are to be delivered to the undersigned, as provided in the agreement between the Committees for distribution, as follows:

Each holder of $1,000 Income bond, upon payment of an assessment of $40 per bond, will be entitled to receive $40 in Class "A" Debentures and $600 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Preferred Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, (4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $5,000 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Common Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, $4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $4,500 in Class "B" Debentures. Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts.

An underwriting syndicate has been formed to take over the securities above the amount hereinbefore mentioned, in case the security holders shall fail to take their allotment. Committee reserves right to declare plan operative at any time. Proceeds of assessments will be applied to discharge prior liens, expenses of foreclosure, reorganization charges, and for additional equipment, rails, &c., any unexpended balance to be paid into treasury of new company for its use. The Committee earnestly recommends this plan. To entitle security holders to participate, all securities must be deposited, agreement signed, and assessment paid on or before Sept. 25, 1895, at office Manhattan Trust Co., New-York. The Committee has prepared a circular giving full details of the proposed plan and the rights of the various security holders and form of assent, which will be furnished on application by either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH.** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

PUBLICATION BY THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 2d, 1885, Ewen Bros.....	$88.41
Nov. 2d, 1885, J. H. Thomas, cash.....	61.04
Nov. 1st, 1889, Russel H. Munroe.....	102.05
Dec. 14th, 1889, L. Levy & Co.....	122.25
Dec. 2d, 1889, Pocasset Coal Company....	89.20
Nov. 1st, 1889, W. S. Upshur	106.76
Nov. 1st, 1889, F. C. Valentine, adm.....	179.99

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1895.

H. M. Macomber,
Notary Public for Kings County.

Certificate filed in New-York Co.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1888; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, **THEY MUST DEPOSIT THEIR STOCK AND PAY THE FIRST INSTALLMENT** of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, **ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.**

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock and of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 21st day of October next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall Street, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of September, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 22d of October.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

Sept. 11, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY.
Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on Sept. 19, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 13. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, Aug. 28, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, Oct. 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Monday, Sept. 16, and reopen on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, WILLIAM L. BULL,
Secretary. President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1895.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 11 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

John R. Ely's Will Filed.

The will of John R. Ely, who died at 365 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, was filed for probate with Surrogate Abbott yesterday. The property, it is said, is valued at between $150,000 and $200,000. Mr. Ely left a wife and two sons.

He leaves his property to his family, and in lieu of dower he bequeaths to his wife two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the South Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, and ten shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company. He also left in trust for his wife 250 shares of the stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. At her death the shares are to go to his two sons.

The executors of the estate are John G. Jenkins of Brooklyn, Dudley P. Ely of South Norwalk, Conn.; Aaron Chapman and W. Clayton Mather of Linsbury, Conn.

Mr. Campbell to Push His Contest.

Timothy J. Campbell is going to push his contest for the seat in the House of Representatives to which Henry C. Miner was elected at the last election in the Ninth Congressional District of this city.

Mr. Miner received notice yesterday from James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Campbell had filed with the Clerk of the House copies of the testimony taken in the contest.

Controller Fitch, who is Congressman Miner's counsel, will go to Washington next week to look over the papers.

POSTAL SERVICE ABROAD

Mr. Neilson's Observations in England and France.

NO SUGGESTIONS FOR THIS COUNTRY

The Second Assistant Postmaster General Satisfied that We Have Nothing to Learn from Europe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson combined business with pleasure during his recent European trip, and in the short time at his disposal examined as closely as possible the English and French postal systems. Mr. Neilson went to Europe primarily for his health, but when he reached London his interest in postal matters led him to the General Post Office, where he was kindly received and given every facility to acquaint himself with the workings of the English system. To the correspondent of The New-York Times, Mr. Neilson gave an outline this morning of his investigations abroad.

"I went over there for a combination of reasons," Mr. Neilson said, "including a desire to get rid of the end of a bad case of typhoid fever; to see something of the sea postal service; to pick up what I could quickly of the French and English systems of mail service, in addition to getting one of Joe Polk's ideas of Paris and London, which is about what I succeeded in doing.

"I was particularly anxious to get some data about the pneumatic tube, or underground, service, and was somewhat astonished to find that the mail officers of Europe were just as anxious to get such information as I was. Our people have all been misled by the peculiar arrangement of the foreign telegraph service. Both Paris and London and some of the German cities have a quick telegraph, letter, or note service, which is termed the Government telegraph system. It is a system of small tubes that carry long-distance notes, postal cards, and letters for special fees through the various cities. It is not postal, so to speak, and has nothing to do with the Post Office Department, excepting that the postal telegraph and the Post Office arrangements are all under the same head. In other words, in addition to the regular postal service, the Governments over there, instead of using the wire, use to a great extent the small pneumatic tubes.

"The big question of delivering mails between the Post Office Building and larger stations, and between the Post Office Building and the smaller Post Offices, or subdepots, situated in different parts of the city, is one as much unsettled in the minds of those people as it is in ours. They all are after some quick surface transportation, realizing that the small tube system or any tube system that will not carry the original package as it comes off the train in the shape of a large pouch will not fulfill the necessities of the Post Office Department. It is almost like the old-fashioned railroad practice of breaking bulk between standard-gauge and narrow-gauge companies. The expense and time lost in rehandling mail overcome all the benefits derived from such a system. Of course, the note, or small-tube, system, is entirely a different question, and is worked to the great satisfaction of the public over there.

"Those people are handling their mails in wagons just exactly as we are to-day. We are ahead of them with our electric railroad lines for the transportation of mails where it becomes necessary or advisable. They have no such system to help them out. Both the French and English are watching the horseless wagons with a great deal of interest in hopes that that arrangement will in a measure help them as our electric lines are bound in the future to help us.

"I am thoroughly convinced from what I know of the service in this country and what I saw of the service in Europe that we have arrived at a point where the long-distance service must be entirely separated from the local or intermediate service; that the cities and their surroundings must be provided in an entirely different manner from the present mode of handling mails; that the city's service must be upheld by local people in a great measure assisted by the Government, and that experts will be required for this service, as each locality has its troubles to contend with.

"The European Governments have one great advantage over our service, and that is the permanency of their officials. The advantage of this will of course be apparent to any one who appreciates the magnitude of the mail service in this country. However, with this advantage, there is no no reason why in a very short time our service should not be in every particular—both local and through—more than equal to the service in England or on the Continent. We have every advantage, with a great deal of public spirit to help us out in which those people are lacking, and without the prejudices that restrict them.

"Of course, you understand that I refer now to the postal service proper—not to the tube or telegraph service, which should not be confounded with the regular Post Office business.

"The foreign people have not the facilities even on the railroads that we have on account of the construction of their equipment. They have smaller cars, cut up into compartments, and, at best, they could hardly take care of half of what one of our regular size mail cars would. In fact, taking the amount of mail we put into a car and working it as rapidly as we do is beyond their possibilities without remodeling their equipment used for that service. They were all extremely polite to me, and whenever any information was asked for it was given with pleasure."

Mr. Neilson has not yet made a report to the Postmaster General of his observations in Europe. He unquestionably will have something interesting to say concerning his experiences, and may make some recommendations for the betterment of the postal service.

APOLOGIZED TO MAYOR WANSER

E. T. McLaughlin Begs that the Libel Suit Be Withdrawn.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—Edward T. McLaughlin, against whom Mayor Wanser proposes to bring a suit for damages for alleged slander in connection with the water contract, called on the Mayor today and made an apology. He said he had been misunderstood. He admitted having said that Mayor Wanser was swayed by money, but he did not mean that the Mayor had been bribed.

He meant that the Mayor was influenced by a desire to save money for the city. He concluded by asking the Mayor to withdraw his suit. As an additional incentive he said that a judgment against him would be worthless for the reason that he had some time ago transferred all his property to his son.

Mayor Wanser told Mr. McLaughlin that he would have to see the lawyers who had charge of the case, as the matter had already passed beyond the Mayor's control.

NEW WATER MAIN FOR BROOKLYN

Increase of Distributing Capacity by 50,000,000 Gallons Per Day.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, speaking yesterday about the water system, said he had contracted for a new distributing main which will be about seven miles long.

"Plans and specifications are now in preparation," said Commissioner White, "for finishing and laying the rest of the conduit, whose aggregate capacity will be at least 50,000,000 gallons per day. When this conduit is completed and the other work finished, for which bids have already been opened, including the additional driven wells stations east of Millburn, the reconstruction of the Ridgewood engine house and the new mains for distribution, I feel that the wants of the city for several years will be substantially and satisfactorily cared for."

Tried to Pawn a Roll of Damask.

Oscar Hacker of 231 East Ninety-sixth Street, as he afterward described himself, took a roll of forty-one yards of linen damask to a Park Row pawnshop yesterday and asked for a loan of $20 on it. This the pawnbroker was willing to advance, providing a guarantee could be given.

Hacker left the roll and started to get a receipted bill at the auction room, where, he said, he had bought the damask. He went almost directly to the Forty-second Street station and there bought a ticket for Spuyten Duyvil.

A private detective who had been following Hacker caused his arrest. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and held to give the police time to make further investigations.

MRS. FLEMING PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Her Trial for the Alleged Murder of Her Mother to Begin Sept. 30—She Keeps Up Her Cheerfulness.

Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming appeared yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald, to plead to the indictment found against her for the alleged murder of her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss. She was accompanied by her attorneys, Charles W. Brooke, John C. Shaw, and Gratz Nathan. Assistant District Attorney Weeks represented the people.

The defendant looked as much unlike a prisoner arraigned for murder as could well be imagined. She entered the court room smiling amiably, and left it smiling, with equal amiability. Her step was light and elastic. Her eyes were bright, and her face revealed not a trace of trouble or embarrassment. She shook hands cordially with Mr. Brooke, and greeted her two other legal advisers with all the grace of a lady in her own drawing room.

When the clerk called, "Mary Alice Almont Fleming to the bar," Mr. Brooke arose and said:

"Your Honor will remember that we have made a demand for a copy of the indictment. That copy we have not yet received."

Judge Fitzgerald said the District Attorney would furnish a copy.

"We plead not guilty," Mr. Brooke then said, "with the privilege of withdrawing that plea and substituting any proper plea we see fit, or putting in a demurrer if we see proper. We would like the first Monday of the next term to hear our motion."

The Assistant District Attorney asked that the time be made Sept. 30, and this was agreed to.

"I want to give notice to the District Attorney now," continued Mr. Brooke, "that the defense demands a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Jury which returned the indictment. I want a reasonable time to examine the minutes and so prepare for our motion."

"The counsel must make a formal motion to that effect, and must give proper notice to the District Attorney that he is to make that motion. We are entitled to forty-eight hours' notice," Mr. Weeks said.

After some further argument, the proceedings were ended, and Mrs. Fleming was taken back to the Tombs.

A YOUNG RUNAWAY'S BEGGING SCHEME

He Got Money Because of Sympathy for a Tramp Cat He Carried.

Policeman John Walsh of the East Fifty-first Street Station was on post at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue at half past ten o'clock Wednesday night. Presently, along came a bright-looking, well-dressed boy who carried a disreputable-looking cat in his arms. The lad accosted a fashionably dressed man who was standing with a young woman on the corner, waiting for a car.

"Please, Mister," said the boy, "I would like a few pennies. I found some cruel people abusing this poor kitty, (and he held up a scarred, ragged-eared tramp cat,) and I took pity on it and got it away from them. I would like to buy some milk, for I think the poor thing is very hungry."

The generous side of the young woman's nature was appealed to, and she gave money to the young disciple of Henry Bergh. The youngster thanked her and started toward a neighboring restaurant. The policeman followed at a little distance. The boy bought a bowl of milk and turned from the counter. Instead, however, of appeasing the appetite of the feline, he tossed the latter unsympathetically into the street and drank the milk himself, with evident relish.

Walsh then accosted the little fellow, and, after a few pointed questions, elicited that he was a fugitive from home. He said he was Frederick J. Doane, ten years old, of 342 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, where he lived with his uncle, Louis Martins.

Fred was sent to the rooms of the Gerry society, and a dispatch sent to Mr. Martins. Agents Wilson and Dederich took the boy yesterday to the Yorkville Court, where he told the following story:

"I was all ready to go to school Monday morning, when my aunt, Mrs. Agnes Martins, accused me of stealing a dollar, or of taking it without asking. Now, that was wrong, because I did not take it. But when she wouldn't believe me I just ran away.

"I staid in Brooklyn, and when they sent out an alarm the police found me and took me home that same night. My aunt locked me in my room, but I didn't stay, though. I waited till Tuesday morning and then I sneaked. I thought I would not stay in Brooklyn and get run in again, so I came over here.

"Oh, yes, I got awful hungry, and went to a place on Broadway, and they gave me a good meal when I told 'em how I was fixed. I didn't like to beg, so I happened to think of the cat racket. Not a bad idea, eh?

"Oh, yes, I s'pose I'll have to go back home, but I tell you I ain't going to stand to be called a thief."

The boy's uncle took him home.

WRECK ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED

A Smoking Car on Two Tracks—Passengers Escape Unhurt.

A smoking car attached to a train toppled over the bridge station on the Brooklyn elevated railroad, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fortunately no one was injured, and the car was not badly damaged. Travel, however, was delayed for an hour.

About 100 feet from the terminus there is a lock switch, which is operated by Lawrence Spellman. When the Fifth Avenue train arrived at the bridge at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Switchman Spellman turned the switch, and the cars glided smoothly into the station.

The smoking car was in the rear, but before the rear truck had managed to get over the switch, the latter was turned by Spellman, and the result was that the forward wheels followed the train, while the rear wheels took the other track. The smoking car was wrenched, and, after breaking the coupling, it toppled over, carrying with it the fifteen feet of the iron ball signal.

A few passengers were in the smoking car at the time of the accident, but, as far as is known, not one of them received even a bruise. Several windows in the car were smashed, the coupling apparatus was destroyed, and the forward gates were wrenched. The car destroyed the temporary office of the train dispatcher.

DR. BURNETT'S STRONG DENIAL

No Truth in the Story that He Is Seeking for a Divorce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dr. S. M. Burnett, husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, publishes in a Washington newspaper the following effective denial of a story originating in the New-York World that he had separated from his wife, preparatory to suing for a divorce:

"I can only say that it is a fake out of the whole cloth, and one that is an unwarrantable invasion of a man's family privacy. I don't know who originated the story, but I know that whoever did attempted to sell it to several reputable papers, who sent men here to the house to see me, and, finding what sort of fiction it was, refused to have anything to do with it. The man who wrote the story never saw me, and there is no more truth in this alleged interview with me than there is in the rest of it.

"As to Mrs. Burnett's return to this country, I cannot say. Her work may keep her abroad all Winter, or she may come back before cold weather sets in. She has her work that she has to follow up abroad, just as I have to attend to mine here. That is all there is to the matter."

South Carolina Constitution Makers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The Constitutional Convention was in session only an hour and a half to-day.

T. E. Miller, the colored Congressman of a few years ago, presented a contest on behalf of a negro delegation from Williamsburg County, which was referred to the Committee on Suffrage.

Col. Robert Aldrich introduced a complete Constitution, which was referred. It is intended to prevent negroes from ever holding an office in the State.

An anti-divorce ordinance was introduced and also an ordinance looking to the prevention of railroad corporations from securing control of parallel and competing lines.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York unions were appointed to-day as follows: J. T. Sampson, Elton; Timothy J. Murphy, Youngstown.

SPAIN'S OPERA BOUFFE

Her War with Cuba Brings Forth Some Amusing Reports.

CAMPOS AS A SIR JOSEPH PORTER

The Day of Reckoning for Spanish Persecutors Close at Hand—Cubans in for a Fight to the Finish.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is at present a slight misunderstanding existing between Spain and her unhappy colony, Cuba. The general impression is that from the beginning of the uprising the Cuban patriots, despite the official reports of the Spanish Government, are getting the best of the argument.

That all friends of liberty and justice throughout the civilized world rejoice at this state of things is quite natural, for there never was a country more shamefully governed than the Island of Cuba is, and has been for centuries.

Spain, once a proud and powerful nation, finds herself to-day bankrupt, decrepit, and with no other claim even to a place on the map than that of having once been a great power. She has lost, one by one, all her possessions everywhere by having tried to rule people under her dominion as if they were things instead of human beings. Holland, South and Central America, &c., emancipated themselves from her tyrannical control, simply through desperation at the most merciless rule ever heard of; and through the same old stupid way of ruling her colonies, Cuba and Puerto Rico will emancipate themselves.

Spain never learns the lessons of history, and refuses to move on with modern civilization, preferring to live in the Middle Ages. She is a land of the dead past, which smells of old Egypt. Cuba, lying at the very doors of the great American Republic, cannot any longer be tied to a decayed body, dead this hundred years.

War is a very serious matter, but we have to indulge in it once in a while when we have to straighten things that cannot otherwise be settled. And yet in this Cuban war, as in all wars where Spain has anything to do, there is an element of humor in it which to the student of human affairs is quite amusing.

Look for instance at the Spanish Government reports of the Cuban revolt for independence. First we are told that the men in the field are only a few ignorant negroes, who would be put down in a week or two. Next we hear that the few whites in it are the bandits who have been marauding through the island for ten years, (who, by the way, have been dividing the proceeds of their nefarious calling with the Spanish authorities.) Then we are assured that no Cubans of any importance have joined the movement, and that a few adventurers from the United States were encouraging the rebels in the field in order to collect money for their own use. And so report after report, passed over by the Censor, to the effect that the rebellion would end in a few days.

In spite of these opera bouffe announcements, Spain sends over her pet hero, Martinez Campos, the great Spanish warrior, and he, as soon as he gets to Cuba, sends word to Spain that he has found a bigger job than he ever anticipated, and asks the home Government to send him soldiers at the rate of 3,000 a month until he has gathered there an army big enough to take Constantinople, but not big enough to stand up before a handful of brave men who are ready to die for freedom.

Here is a sample of a report "a la Espanola:"

THE BATTLE OF GUAYABAS.

At Guayabas, near Bayamo, on the morning of Aug. 15, 450 Spanish soldiers routed a party of 1,000 rebels under Maceo. The Government troops were led by Gen. Boulanger Martinez-Campos and several aides. The cubans, although intelligent and brave, at the magic yell of "Viva Espana" ran away, leaving in the hands of the heroic sons of Pelayo 350 dead, 600 wounded, and 730 prisoners, mostly Generals. Our losses were one mule killed, two revolvers out of gear, and one artilleryman, who died of appendicitis from swallowing a fishbone. We also captured a complete Cuban camp, consisting of an umbrella, a bag of mangoes, a small Newfoundland pup, and three copies of the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, unabridged. "Viva Espana con honra!"

The above document is a fair specimen of the Spanish Government war reports. These have been regularly sent out ever since the Cubans, on Feb. 24, worn out by long-standing oppression and misgovernment, gave notice to Spain to show cause why she should not be peremptorily bounced from "the ever-faithful Pearl of the Antilles," which the Spaniards have so wantonly fleeced for over 400 years.

Our friends the Spaniards are not very happy, because things are going all wrong with them, and are very much incensed because the American people everywhere sympathize with the patriots in their gallant fight for freedom. They are also provoked with the American newspapers because they have declared almost unanimously in favor of the Cuban cause. They find fault with the American Government for not expelling all Cubans from the United States, and for the failure of the local authorities to stop their legitimate meetings, &c.

All this is funny—very funny. Still, we cannot afford to take the Spaniards seriously. We rather enjoy the fun, as we are free ourselves, and did a little of this bouncing business on our own hook somewhere at the end of the last century. It makes us think of old times to

A PREACHER FROM AFRICA

Powerful Sermons Here and in Northfield by the Rev. Andrew Murray.

D. L. MOODY TELLS OF HIS SUCCESS

Large Audiences in the Marble Collegiate Church—Mr. Murray's South African Congregation.

The Rev. Andrew Murray of Wellington, South Africa, who has been conducting a series of Christian conference meetings this week in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will speak for the last times this afternoon and evening. He and his wife will sail for England to-morrow on the steamship Lucania.

The Rev. Mr. Murray came to this country early in August at the personal invitation of Dwight L. Moody, to attend the latter's Summer school and conference at Northfield, Mass. Mr. Murray is comparatively little known in this country, although in the Old World he is considered a most powerful preacher. He is the author of a number of well-known religious works. He has made this year the longest journey he has ever taken from his South African home. He made a short visit to America seventeen years ago, and the present one may be his last, as he is over sixty years old and believes in devoting the greater portion of his time to his home work.

Mr. Murray's church in South Africa is the largest in that country, having 1,200 members. Besides attending to his church, he is President of the South African General Mission and founder of the Training Seminary for Missionaries to the Kaffir tribes and of the Huguenot Seminary for Girls. He was born in South Africa.

Mr. Murray at the age of twenty was ordained a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Orange Free State, being at that time the only minister in that country.

Mr. Murray's meetings in this city, which he calls a conference for the deepening of the spiritual life, were arranged under the auspices of the Collegiate Church, and each afternoon and evening they have been attended by large congregations. Mr. Moody himself came from Northfield to preside at them, and was present at all until yesterday when he left for Ohio.

"Mr. Murray's preaching is a new kind of preaching for this country," said Mr. Moody, just before he left. "It has been productive of great good, and many of the meetings at which he spoke in Northfield, last month, were among the most impressive I have ever attended. I do not believe any one can hear Mr. Murray in the true spirit without becoming the better for it."

Mr. Murray and his wife have been staying at the Holland House, and with them have been several friends, among them E. A. Goodnow of Worcester, Mass., who, a short time ago, gave $15,000 toward Mr. Murray's educational work in South Africa, and a few days since made an additional gift of $5,000. Miss Anna M. Cummings, a New-England young lady, and a teacher in Mr. Murray's college, has also been in the party.

"I left Cape Colony last May," said Mr. Murray, speaking of his trip, "and went to England, at the request of some of the workers in various large Christian conventions, and spoke very extensively throughout England and Scotland. At the invitation of Mr. Moody, I came to America, to attend the Northfield Conference, arriving Aug. 3. While the meetings at the Northfield Conference have hitherto been especially devoted to Bible study, the morning meetings were on this occasion set entirely apart for the elevation of a spiritual life, and these were conducted by the Rev. William Peploe, one of the leaders of the Keswick movement in England, and myself. Mr. Moody was well satisfied with the change, and many ministers and others have testified to light and blessing received from having their attention so definitely directed to the real need of the Christian life. At the close of the Northfield Conference, I went to Chicago, holding a two weeks' conference at Mr. Moody's Bible Institute there, and twice a day audiences of from 400 to 700 gathered. At the meeting in Marble Collegiate Church, last Monday night, Mr. Moody announced that he had a letter from there, saying that throughout the whole of the institute very abundant blessings had been received.

"For considerable distances around Chicago many ministers came to attend these meetings. After leaving Chicago I went, during the first week of this month, to Canada, holding with Dr. Arthur T. Pierson a three-days' conference in Toronto, and there, likewise, the attendance was very large, and the interest deep. From Toronto I went to Montreal to visit a number of cousins, descendants of my father's sister, who came to Canada seventy years ago. I shall not get to my home in Africa before December, as, after arriving in England, I am to attend Christian conventions in Dublin, Glasgow, London, and other cities, and then go on to Heubner I in November I attend the big Edinburgh convention, and then go to London, where a number of meetings are to be held especially for the Presbyterian churches, and I shall speak there in the Regent Square Church."

"I am particularly impressed," continued Mr. Murray, "with the deep need there is to-day in the Church, for special lines of definite work, of which the Keswick movement is the exponent. Unless Christians are brought to a life of far deeper and more wholesale consecration to God, and of Christian fellowship with Him, the Church will not be able to cope with the increasing worldliness, the evidences of which surround her, and are ever to be found in antagonism to her."

Mr. Murray and his wife will sail at noon to-morrow, and a number of the pastors of this city who have been interested in his meetings will see them off. He has suffered severely from rheumatism while in this country, having had a severe attack on the steamship while coming over.

HIS FATHER "DON'T WANT HIM"

An Ohio Boy Steals His Way to New-York—He Would Be a Sailor.

Edward Mutzger, the fifteen-year-old son of a Newkirk (Ohio) clothing dealer, ran away from home six weeks ago, and started for New-York. When he left home he had $2 and a silver watch. Of these he was soon relieved by the tramps in whose company he was traveling.

By stealing rides on freight and passenger trains he reached Philadelphia, where he was arrested as a vagrant, but managed to escape. From there he contrived to make his way to New-York City, and there fell into the hands of a citizen, who turned him over to the Gerry Society. An officer of that organization telegraphed to the lad's father, who, by the way, is a Brazilian, and received this answer: "He's able to take care of himself. Don't want him."

Young Mutzger was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and committed to the House of Refuge. The boy says he wants to be a sailor.

An Old Case Comes Up in Court Again.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When Chief Justice Peters opens court at Farmington the last Tuesday in September he will find on the court docket a case that was first tried before his father-in-law, Justice Joshua W. Hathaway of Bangor, before the war, in the fifties. If the action is heard before the Chief Justice this coming term, it will probably be the first of his eminent father-in-law's cases that he has been called upon to review, and also possibly the first instance of the kind in court annals of this country. The litigants are two brothers, now verging toward ninety years of age, both hale and vigorous, and, although the case now presents new legal aspects, yet the underlying facts are the same as when first presented before Justice Hathaway.

Diversions in Texas Politics.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

It leaks out that Gov. Culbertson's straddling proclivities greatly annoyed the platform makers at the Fort Worth free silver rally. Finally, it is alleged, Commissioner Reagan became impatient and said: "Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to introduce the Lord's Prayer for adoption by this committee, but in order that my friend, the Governor, may have an opportunity to offer amendments, I move suspension of the regular order of business." This quieted the Governor, and probably greatly pleased J. Tol. Boule, who counted 10,000 Democrats eager to have somebody give them their daily bread.

JUDGE ALLISON IN GREAT ANGER

Narrow Escape by G. M. Curtis from a Fine for Contempt of Court in the Jeroloman-Cassidy Libel Case.

The trial of Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy for criminal libel was for a time yesterday exceedingly lively, when ex-Judge George M. Curtis, counsel for the defendant, narrowly escaped being fined for contempt of court.

Certain questions put and insisted upon by Mr. Curtis made Judge Allison, who presides over Part II. of General Sessions, where Cassidy is on trial, furiously angry, and for a time it looked as if the defendant's lawyer would certainly be committed for contempt.

The prosecution had completed its case with the testimony of President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, who is the complaining witness, charging Cassidy with having sent a grossly libelous letter to Senator Lexow as Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee.

Cassidy took the stand for the defense, and Mr. Curtis asked him regarding a certain suit.

"That is not a proper question," interrupted Judge Allison.

Mr. Curtis continued, as if he had not heard the remark.

"Stop, sir! Stop!" commanded Judge Allison, but Mr. Curtis went right along. Judge Allison grew red in the face with anger.

"Judge Curtis, how dare you treat this court with such open contempt?" demanded Judge Allison. "How dare you, I say?"

As he uttered these words the Judge rose in his seat, his gavel uplifted.

Mr. Curtis heeded at last, but he did not mend matters.

"But, your Honor," he said, "I was putting a perfectly proper quest—"

He got no further. Bang, went the gavel, and Judge Allison exclaimed:

"I shall fine you for contempt if you do not instantly mend your ways."

"Your Honor has the power to do so," responded Mr. Curtis, bowing.

"Yes, Sir, I have the power," declared Judge Allison, as angry as ever, "and you will learn that I can use it if necessary."

Mr. Curtis bowed again, and took another line of inquiry. But the incident had disturbed the tranquillity of the court room, and during the rest of the day the relations of the Court and the defendant's counsel were decidedly strained.

Cassidy testified that he had been told that Mr. Jeroloman, while Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, Court had exacted $1,000 for appointing Robert Cook to a clerkship in his court.

In an effort to corroborate this, John Duffy, a politician, was called to the stand. Duffy admitted that he had told Cassidy that "probably Justice Jeroloman had exacted from Cook for the appointment $1,000, the same as he had asked from me."

This was objected to by the Assistant District Attorney, and Judge Allison ordered it stricken out.

"Did Justice Jeroloman exact that sum from you?" ex-Judge Curtis asked.

"Yes."

Judge Allison also ordered this answer stricken out, and the witness was excused.

William Helm, a clerk in the Eighth Judicial Court, was next called to the stand. He testified that he was appointed by Justice Jeroloman.

"What political organization did you belong to when Justice Jeroloman appointed you?"

"Tammany Hall."

"Did you always belong to Tammany Hall?"

"Yes. I am still a member of Tammany Hall," replied the witness, with a broad smile.

Mr. Curtis and his client joined in this smile, for Mr. Jeroloman, when on the stand, had testified that he had never appointed Tammany Hall men.

The case will be continued to-day.

T. P. Dineen Not Guilty of Bribery.

Thomas P. Dineen was acquitted yesterday of the charge of bribing voters at the last election.

Dineen was formerly a police court clerk. He was indicted for bribery on the complaint of John Murray Mitchell, who ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in the district in which Dineen acted as a worker for Tammany Hall.

Dineen's trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions lasted three days. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after only a few minutes' deliberation.

To Sue the Sea Beach Railroad.

The first of the actions against the Sea Beach Railroad growing out of the accident on Labor Day at Woodlawn, L. I., made its appearance in court yesterday.

Judge Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers, appointed August Meidling guardian ad litem of his son, August, Jr., fourteen years old, who was injured in the accident, for the purpose of bringing a suit for damages against the company.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court has handed down a decision in which he holds that Grace Reals, the actress, is a resident of this city, and therefore need not give security for costs in the action for $2,475 that she has brought against Theatrical Manager Fred. C. Whitney for breach of contract.

Solomon Muller of 546 East Eighty-second Street, has brought a suit in the Superior Court against his wife, Sophie Muller, for an absolute divorce. He alleges that she is now living with Conrad Oscar Bamberger, at Basel, Switzerland.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Hague vs. Simmons. 2—McLeod vs. Spieker.

Class IV.—3—Pine vs. Greenberg.

Class VII.—People, &c., vs. Waring. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Simmons vs. Overbaugh.

Class VIII.—7—Vosseler vs. Jones. 8—Salisbury vs. Altieri. 9—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company. 10—Jones vs. Lindsay. 11—Peet vs. Peet. 12—Matter of Higgins. 13—People, &c., vs. Ratkowsky. 14—Same vs. National Neutral Insurance Company. 15—Same vs. Friedland. 16—Cochran vs. Vernam. 17—Bergin vs. Deering. 18—Flinn vs. Miller. 19—Rapaport vs. New-York Mutual Gas Light Company. 20—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Talcott. 21—Woods vs. Dooly. 22—Foote vs. Bruggerhof. 23—Malluk vs. Jurcidini. 24—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 25—Bloom vs. Plumbers' Supply Manufacturing Company. 26—Matter of Kerrigan. 27—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 28—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 29—Schwerin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 30—Lewis vs. same. 31—Stevenson vs. same. 32—Schmidt vs. Girach Lithographing Company. 33—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 34—Steffens vs. Steffens. 35—Dritschel vs. Dritschel. 36—Matter of Moneypenny. 37—Matter of Hamilton. 38—Nuhr vs. Kaiser. 39—Goodman vs. Fledhusen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Open at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Marie A. Feitner, Annie Billings, Richard C. Combe, Charles H. Williamson, Lucia L. Kearney. At 2 P. M.—William Watson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Lewis for The People.

1—Agnes Smith. 2—Frederick H. Schaeffer. 3—William Hogan. 4—William Baechle. 5—Harry Delmont. 6—Elias Frank. 7—John Edwards. 8—John Burns. 9—Benjamin Salerno. 10—William Miller. 11—Cornelius Kennedy and Thomas O'Brien. 12—Mary Miller. 13—Charles Lohne. 14—Frank Cellar. 15—Edward Addans. 16—Andrew Bolden. 17—Patrick Shields. 18—Theodore Pohle. 19—George Harris. 20—Tony Bruno. 21—George Heaton.

Pleadings.—1—August Behren. 2—Charles Rubin. 3—George W. Wolf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Patrick S. Cassidy. 2—Michael J. Kane. 3—George F. Foster.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—William Jackson. 2—Lizzie Wilson. 3—Jacob Smith. 4—Jacob Ropoport. 5—Edward Hosler. 6—Edward Hudson. 7—Joseph H. Jenkins, Jr. 8—John McDonald. 9—John Kelly. 10—Dominico Isabella. 11—Dominick Amando. 12—John C. Enright, (two cases.) 13—William Scott. 14—Vittorio Cataldo. 15—William D. Fox. 16—John C. Schoonover and Archie Bell.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Havens vs. West Side Electric Light and Power Company—A. Walker Otis. Kempner vs. Mandelbaum—David B. Ogden. Morison vs. Nell—Richard H. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Keenan vs. Keenan—Moses Herrman.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Debes vs. City of Houston—John S. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company—Charles J. Nourse, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Leopold Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation—Louis C. Raegener. George Kaiser vs. Wincent Woblowitz et al.—Wincent Woblowitz.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Oscar M. Arnold vs. William A. Topping et al.—Irving M. Bamberger.

ALIEN LUNATICS WILL BE DEPORTED

The State Lunacy Commission Acts in Two New-York City Cases.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The State Lunacy Commission expects that the recent decision of the General Term, compelling New-York to pay its quota of tax for State care, will result in New-York County turning over its pauper insane to the State as soon as necessary legislation can be secured, and it is accordingly interesting itself in the disposition of cases of alien paupers reported from New-York City.

On the report of Dr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the New-York City Asylum, the commission secured evidence to lay before Commissioner of Immigration Senner in two cases, and the latter has agreed to see that the patients are transported by the steamship companies to the countries whence they came. The cases are those of Mrs. Mary Hall admitted to the New-York Asylum Aug. 10, and Dei Liugi, admitted Aug. 30. The Hall woman had been in the United States only ten months and in New-York City three months prior to her admission into the institution. She formerly lived in Ireland, and sailed from Liverpool to Philadelphia on the steamer Kensington. After stopping at Philadelphia for a time, she came to Albany, and then went to New-York City, reaching the latter place last June.

Luigi came to America only last May, and started from Genoa. He was brought over from Havre in the steamship Normannia. The transportation of all such alien paupers prevents their becoming a charge upon the State.

BANNOCKS TO RETURN TO JACKSON'S HOLE

This Time They Will Receive Protection from the Cowboys.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Bannock Indians, whose recent disastrous encounter with cowboys desiring possession of their lands attracted widespread attention, will again visit Jackson's Hole, the scene of the trouble, but this time with full permission of the Government authorities.

Agent Teter recently asked Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to permit the Indians to go to Jackson's Hole to collect their stock and other property, left there when the returned to the reservation. The matter was referred to Gen. Coppinger, who also gave his consent.

The Indians, in charge of an experienced man from the reservation, accompanied by a troop of soldiers, will revisit Jackson's Hole for the purpose stated.

Gov. Matthews's Dilemma.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Gov. Matthews is much bothered over the peculiar case of George Whitted, of Montezuma. In 1882 Whitted was convicted of manslaughter in Vermillion County and sent to prison for twenty years. He left a wife and two small children at home, and a great deal of sympathy was felt for him. Among those who interested themselves n the case was Gov. Matthews, then a plain citizen and farmer. The Governor wrote two letters to Gov. Hovey, and finally succeeded in getting Whitted paroled. Whitted returned to Montezuma. Monday the Governor got a letter from the Montezuma Marshal, announcing that Whitted had again got into trouble. He had assaulted several men and had to be locked up. The Marshal asked the Governor to send Whtted back to prison. Should Whitted be returned he must necessarily forfeit seven and one-half years of good time. The Governor once had Whitten employed on his farm in Vermillion County.

Texas Town Frowns on Cigarettes.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The Terrell School Board has drawn the line at cigarettes. It has passed a rule making it the duty of the teacher to send the pupil home upon committing the first offense, but upon the co-operation of the parents with the teacher he will be allowed to return the same day. For the second offense the pupil will be sent home and suspended until the regular meeting of the board, when it will act upon his readmission, and for the third offense he is cut off entirely from the school.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.—Detail—Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry; Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon; Capts. Casper H. Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry, Francis B. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster; Allyn Capron, First Artillery; George A. Cornish, Thomas F. Davis, and George F. Cooke, Lieutenants; Ernest A. Payne, Artillery, stenographer; Edward Lloyd, Samuel E. Smiley, all of the Fifteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of absence—Lieut. Col. J. W. Schully, Deputy Quartermaster General, twenty days; Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery, sixteen days; Lieut. Bard P. Schoenck, Ninth Infantry, seven days' extension; Major John B. Hall, Surgeon, ten days; Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster General, one month; Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Kensie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, two months; Major John B. Keefer, Paymaster, four months.

—Court-Martial at Fort Monroe, Va.—Detail: Capts. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery; George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery; John W. Pullman, Quartermaster's Department; William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery; Louis V. Caziarc, Second Artillery; Lieuts. William P. Duval, Fifth Artillery; Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery; George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; Willoughby Walke, Fifth Artillery; Capt. William I. Stewart, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Transfers in the Infantry Arm.—Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, from the Twentieth to the Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut Col. Loyd Wheaton, from the Twenty-second to the Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, from the Fourth Infantry to the Sixth, Company I; Lieut. Daniel Duncan, from the Sixth Infantry to the Fourth, Company L.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Medical Department.—Capt. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Harrison, Montana, for duty; Lieut. Charles I. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Buford, North Dakota, and will report for duty at Fort Omaha, Neb.

—Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, from Company F to Company K; Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, from Company K to Company F.

—Lieut. H. A. Reed, Second Artillery, will report for temporary duty with Battery L, Second Artillery.

Navy.

—Commander W. W. Reisinger has been detached from the War College, Ohio, and ordered as commanding officer of the Monocacy Sept. 12.

—Chief Engineer H. Main has been detached from duty at Newport News, Va., ordered home, and placed on the retired list.

—Commander R. E. Impey has been detached from the Monocacy, ordered home, and will take two months' leave.

—Mate Samuel Gee has been detached from the Naval Academy, ordered home, and placed on the retired list.

—Lieut. A. V. Wadham's orders of the Ninth inst. are modified, and he is ordered to duty with the Boston.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon P. Leech has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New-York.

—Lieut. J. K. Cogswell has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the Marion.

—Ensign W. O. Hulme has been ordered to examination for promotion Oct. 1.

—Paymaster J. Furey has been placed on the retired list.

TWENTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED

Five of the Osceola Miners Still Missing in the Depths.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 12.—A party of men went down Shaft No. 4, of the Osceola Mine to-day, and found twenty-three dead miners at the fourteenth level and two at the third level. Five are still missing.

The fire was extinguished yesterday. Efforts were then made to ventilate the mine sufficiently to allow the recovery of the bodies. The entire mine was filled with gas.

A Minnesota Bank Assigns.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 12.—The Iron Exchange Bank, a State institution owned practically by the Merrits, and which has for some months been going into voluntary liquidation, this morning assigned to John E. Merrit. The debts are stated to be not over $50,000. The last statement, made July 11, shows loans and discounts of $95,000, nearly $22,000 in cash, deposits of $68,000, and capital and surplus of $58,000. The bank has done very little business recently.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5::39|Sun sets...6:13|Moon rises.. --

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:35	2:11	7:44	8:32
Governors Island	1:54	2:35	8:16	9:13
Hell Gate	3:47	4:28	9:44	10:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Sept. 6
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 7
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Aug. 31
Sicilia	Christiansand	Aug. 31

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Boston City	Swansea	Aug. 31
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 7
La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 8
Marengo	Antwerp	Aug. 31

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Sept. 1

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Ems	Bremen	Sept. 7
Martello	Hull	Sept. 2
Mohawk	London	Sept. 5
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 5
Tauric	Liverpool	Sept. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	Sept. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Sept. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Sept. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
El Norte	Sept. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sirius	Sept. 14	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Alisa	Sept. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	Sept. 14	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Dalton	Sept. 14	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons
Amalfi	Sept. 14	Hamburg	F'ch. Edye Co.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Baha.	19 Whitt'l St.
P. F. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
American	Sept. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Touraine	Sept. 14	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Strathisla	Sept. 14	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Indian Prince	Sept. 14	Montevideo	24 Stone St.
Mississippi	Sept. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Buffalo	Sept. 14	Hull	21-23 State St.
Berlin	Sept. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Olympia	Sept. 14	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Monemoy	Sept. 14	Leith	29 Broadway.
Panama	Sept. 15	Bordeaux	F'ch. Edye Co.
Catalina	Sept. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 17	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Santa	Sept. 18	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 18	Calbarien	80 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Sept. 18	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Regulus	Sept. 18	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Alene	Sept. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Sept. 21	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-23 St. St.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Sept. 21	Azores	102 Broad St.
Gascogne	Sept. 21	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Sept. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Tauric	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Pu'to Rico	130 Pearl St.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 26	Nassau	231 Wall St.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sept. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 St'ate St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Fern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
City of Para	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	F'ch. Edye Co.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Vega	Oct. 1	Azores	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Oct. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 3	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Oct. 3	London	4 Broadway.
Fulda	Oct. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Oct. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Oct. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Venetia	Oct. 5	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Prawaddy	Oct. 5	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Georgic	Oct. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aurania	Oct. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Sept. 12

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Aug. 30, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Santos Aug. 17, via St. Lucia Sept. 2, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Sept. 1, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Krong, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5 ds, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Bark Saga, (Dan.,) Christensen, Buenos Ayres 58 ds, with hides to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lottie Moore, Watts, Aleppo May 8, via Barbados, with mdse to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Havana, Rice, Havana 11 ds, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to W. D. Munson.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:20 P. M., west, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Willehad, for Bremen; Normannia, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Peninsular, for Lisbon, via Azores; Pascal, for Santos and Rio Grande do Sul; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Niagara, for Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos; Burgundia, for Marseilles, via Naples; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Ship Florence, for Anjer, for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York Aug. 29 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Aug. 31 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Diekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York Aug. 31 for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam Sept. 11 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Syria, (Br.,) sld. from Messina for New-York Sept. 4, and passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lady Palmer (Br.) sld. from Girgenti for New-York Sept. 7.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York Sept. 7.

SS Ptolemy (Br.) sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York Sept. 9.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Sept. 10.

SS Port Philip (Br.) sld. from Shanghai for New-York yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from London, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Severus, (Ger.,) Capt. Berndt, from New-York June 6, via Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at Melbourne Sept. 5.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New-York Aug. 17, via Christiansand, &c., for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 8.

SS Pio IX., (Span.,) Capt. Ugarte, from New-York Aug. 10, via Santander, arr. at Barcelona Sept. 8.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Aug. 31

FOR THE CARLYLE HOME

Subscriptions Advanced to Save the London House.

ENDOWMENT FUND NOT COMPLETED

Property Has Been Purchased, but After the Repairs a Slight Deficit Remained—List of the American Subscribers.

The purchase of 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, the last home of the historian and essayist Thomas Carlyle, was made two months ago by a committee which has yet to obtain enough money to endow this literary shrine for permanent maintenance.

There were no formalities when the old house was opened to the public, and, because of the dull season, no rush of visitors to note how well it had been repaired, so that it should be in the same condition as when the great Scotch genius lived in it, and to see much of the furniture, pictures, and bric-à-brac that were then there, and had been collected from the niece, Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, and others.

The freehold cost $8,750, or, rather, $8,200, as the owner of the property contributed £100, and in July the contributions in England, America, and elsewhere amounted to $10,165, of which $9,220 was paid in. There were bills for repairs to meet, so that there was a deficit of $280, and as the house must be looked after, a fund for maintenance of not less than $7,500 will have to be raised. This may be collected before Dec. 4 next, which date, as it will be the centenary of the birth of Carlyle, will no doubt be fittingly observed, and the event may be regarded as the formal dedication of the house to his memory.

On the English committee were Leslie Stephen, Chairman; B. F. Stevens, Treasurer; Reginald Blunt, Secretary; Dr. Garnett, Poulteney Bigelow, Henry J. Gibbs, Robert Hovenden, G. A. Lumsden, A. C. Miller, Dr. E. Oswald, G. W. Smalley, H. S. Wellcome, and C. N. Williamson, executive members, and the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Houghton, the late Prof. Huxley, Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador; the Earl of Aberdeen, Goldwin Smith, and others.

The American committee consisted of Gov. Morton, Chairman; J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer; Phillips Smalley, Secretary; H. M. Phelps, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Hay, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. C. E. Norton, Richard Watson Gilder, and Samuel Elliot.

The American subscribers, not including those who forwarded their money to the English committee, were, according to the last list sent out, as follows:

J. Pierpont Morgan, New-York	$125
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New-York	125
Andrew Carnegie, New-York	100
Seth Low, New-York	50
John Sloane, New-York	50
Horace Porter, New-York	50
Charles Stewart Smith, New-York	50
Chauncey M. Depew, New-York	50
James Brand, New-York	50
Samuel Elliott, New-York	50
Charles H. Isham, New-York	50
George Austen Morrison, New-York	50
Horace Russell, New-York	50
James Speyer, New-York	50
Robert Dunlap, New-York	50
L. G. Woodhouse, New-York	50
John G. Moore, New-York	50
H. O. Armour, New-York	25
C. L. Aterbury, New-York	25
George S. Bowdoin, New-York	25
Ira Davenport, New-York	25
Richard Watson Gilder, New-York	25
Malcolm Graham, New-York	25
Miss Annie B. Jennings, New-York	25
Levi P. Morton, New-York, 2 minutes	25
Henry L. Sprague, New-York	25
Francis L. Stetson, New-York	25
James W. Pinchot, New-York	25
William T. Buckley, New-York	25
Mrs. C. H. Isham, New-York	20
A few of the brethren of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, New-York	17
The Caledonian Club, New-York	15
John H. Ammon, New-York	10
Fletcher H. Bangs, New-York	10
Thomas G. Brown, New-York	10
Thomas R. Chaney, New-York	10
Frederick B. Jennings, New-York	10
William P. St. John, New-York	10
John G. McCullough, New-York	10
Henry F. Osborn, New-York	10
Trenor L. Park, New-York	10
Phillips Smalley, New-York	10
L. H. Stevens, New-York	10
A. M. Stewart, New-York	10
Charles H. Nicoll, New-York	10
Henry Van Dyke, New-York	10
Mrs. Mary E. Nicoll, New-York	10
Mrs. Trenor L. Park, New-York	10
Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, New-York	10
S. P. Avery, New-York	5
W. F. Cottier, New-York	5
The Critic, New-York	5
H. B. Dominick, New-York	5
S. Carman Harriott, New-York	5
Miss J. A. Isham, New-York	5
William Jones, New-York	5
George R. MacDougal, New-York	5
John C. Noyes, New-York	5
C. M. Raymond, New-York	5
Miss Mary C. Phelps, New-York	5
D. P., New-York	5
William C. Timm, New-York	5
J. H. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
H. C. Hulbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
Charles F. Holm, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20
John H. Roy, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
A. L. J. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5
Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y.	10
S. D. Hamilton, Hamilton, N. Y.	5
Henry E. Wallace, Staten Island, N. Y.	5
George J. Magee, Watkins, N. Y.	25
John Reid, Yonkers, N. Y.	10
Miss E. F. Mason, Boston, Mass.	50
Arthur Alphonso Pickering, Boston, Mass.	9
Saturday Morning Ladies' Club, Boston, Mass.	15
Miss Sara Orne Jewett, Boston, Mass.	10
Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, Rutland, Vt.	25
E. J. Phelps, Burlington, Vt.	25
George Crettall, Morristown, N. J.	25
A. H. Welch, Morristown, N. J.	10
Hamilton W. Mable, Summit, N. J.	25
James H. Goodsell, Orange, N. J.	10
Clifford Thomson, Orange, N. J.	5
Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Chicago, Ill.	100
George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.	50
James W. Ellsworth, Chicago, Ill.	50
Charles J. Barnes, Chicago, Ill.	25
Col. John Hay, Washington, D. C.	100
R. B. Angus, Montreal, Canada	25
James Ross, Montreal, Canada	25
George H. Clark, Hartford, Conn.	25
James M. Thomson, Hartford, Conn.	15
Simeon W. Baldwin, New-Haven, Conn.	20
Henry W. Farnham, New-Haven, Conn.	20
George H. Fisher, New-Haven, Conn.	10
A. A. Pope, Cleveland, Ohio	25
Mrs. J. H. Devereaux, Cleveland, Ohio	25
John Robinson, steamship Europe	5
De Witt Miller, Philadelphia	10
Dr. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.	5
Dr. Angenette Parry	10
Total	$2,684

It is expected that as soon as Mr. Smalley recovers from illness, which confines him to his home, additional subscriptions to aid the Endowment Fund will be asked for, and that the memorial volume, which will contain a history of all proceedings relative to the purchase of the Cheyne Row house, and the names of all subscribers will be advanced to publication.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.57	.57
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.14	.13
Bulwer	.10	....
Challar	.63	.66
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.80	2.85
Crown Point	.53	.53
Gould & Curry	.58	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.65	1.50
Mexican	.75	.66
Mono	.11	.12
Ophir	1.75	1.50
Potosi	.65	.60
Savage	.41	.35
Sierra Nevada	.95	.88
Union Consolidated	.62	.64
Utah	.8	.10
Yellow Jacket	.45	.43

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 12.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
Gibson	.04	.06
Anaconda	.71	.70
Portland	1.76	1.74
Argentum	.70	.73
Isabella	.26	.27½
Union	.21½	.21
Consolidated	.17	.16¼
Summit	.19½	.20

An Angler's Story.

(In Double Readings.)

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Upon the river's bank serene,
A fisher stood where all was green,
And looked it!
He saw, just as the light grew dim,
A fish, (or else the fish saw him,)
And hooked it!
He brought, with high erected comb,
The fish (or else the story) home,
And cooked it!

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

AN UNEXPECTED OUTCOME AT A FORECLOSURE SALE.

The Defendant Buys the Property and Makes Good His Bid—Details of Auction Offerings.

The outcome of one sale, at least, held under foreclosure at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday was unexpected. The property put up was the plot of vacant land at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11. Foreclosure proceedings, brought by the holders of the second mortgage, were begun more than a year ago, and were adjourned from time to time because of the efforts of the mortgageor, Mr. Francis A. Clark. In the midst of the adjournments the referee, Theodore Martzloff, died, and Mr. Henry W. Sackett was substituted in his stead. Then came more adjournments, and finally an adjournment sine die. It was supposed then that the matter had been adjusted.

Recently, however, new foreclosure proceedings were begun by the holders of the two mortgages on the property. The first mortgage is for $50,000, and there is back interest due on it amounting to $1,801.37. The second mortgage was first foreclosed, and yesterday's sale was in pursuance of the decree obtained in that action, in which the plaintiffs were James McClenahan and James D. Smith as executors. The auctioneer was Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham.

When the sale began it looked as though little more than the amount of the first mortgage would be obtained. For a long time the bids hung around $3,000 or $4,000 above the amount of that mortgage and accrued interest. A couple of well-known operators, however, began to push up the price, and Mr. McClenahan, one of the plaintiffs, put in bids until his claims were secured. Then, to the astonishment of everybody, the defendant, Francis A. Clark, began to put in further bids of $500 at a time. There was some dispute as to his good faith, because many present did not think he would be able to make good his bids. Finally, however, he outbid his competitors and the property was knocked down to him at $18,600 above the first mortgage and accrued interest, or $70,401.37 in all. The auctioneer announced that the sale would be kept open until 1 o'clock to give Mr. Clark a chance to put up the necessary 10 per cent. of the amount of his bid. When the hour arrived and Mr. Clark was not ready, every one thought a resale would have to be had. Another adjournment of half an hour, however, was granted, and in the meantime Mr. Clark made good his bid. A sale of the property by Mr. Clark at $95,000 was recorded some time ago.

Mr. Samuel Goldstücker, of L. J. Phillips & Co., sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Solomon Bachrach, at $81,166.67, the three-story brick and stone flats, 191 and 193 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, 61.8 by 90.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $11,363.35, to Herskovits & Roth, the six-story brick factory, 67 Lewis Street, west side, 60 feet south of Rivington Street, 20 by 50. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to John Kenny, at $13,900, the three-story brick tenement, 45 Market Street, west side, 46 feet south of Madison Street, 27 by 88.

Mr. Bernard Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $7,025, to Joseph Frank, the lot on the north side of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 201.10, extending to the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, John F. Steeves, at $3,508, the plot, 100 by 59.12 by irregular, on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 119.224 feet north of Home Street.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $18,227.50, to the plaintiff, Maud Van Buren Holme, the three-sory brownstone dwelling, 54 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 268 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.6 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 1,791 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; five-story brownstone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, leasehold of 470 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Pitt Street, three-story brick building, with easterly 20 feet on judgment, $2,900.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of John Coleman, Jr., to plot 90 by 165.7 by 123.10 by 140 on west side of the Old Post Road, 39.5 feet north of Patrick Coleman's land.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

King's Bridge Road, 75 feet north of West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Philip O'Connell of 563 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, four-story brick store and flat; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 207 and 209 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Evan Thomas of 209 East Thirty-sixth Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $300.

Lincoln Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, by Charles W. Smith of 2321 East Eighty-first Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,250.

St. Nicholas Terrace and Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, by Convent of the Sacred Heart, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Convent Avenue, two-story brick gymnasium school; cost, $36,000.

Travers Street, south side, 125 feet west of Marion Avenue, by William Mahack of 549 East Eighty-sixth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, by Harry Ferguson, two five-story brick flats; cost, $32,000.

Morris Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Vietor Street, by Antonio Silva of 2,301 Eighth Avenue, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, by Elizabeth Beck, alterations to three-story frame dwelling and two-story extension; cost, $1,500.

Twenty-second Street, 320 West, by D. J. A. Campbell, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been field for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Market Street, northwest corner of A Street, two-story brick store and dwelling, 75 by 40, $6,000; George Dressler, owner.

Concord Street, north side, 85 feet west of Hudson Avenue, three-story brick church, 25 by 51, $9,000; Brooklyn Guild Association, owner.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 325 feet west of Second Avenue, three-story brick flat, 22 by 52, $4,000; M. Brophy, owner.

Moore Street, south side, 150 feet west of Humboldt Street, four-story brick storage house, 25 by 25, $2,500; Max Levy, owner.

Greene Avenue, north side, 112 feet west of Myrtle Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32, $3,000; E. E. Bruen, owner.

Clinton Place, south side, 137½ feet west of Crescent Street, three-story frame flat, 37½ by 55, $5,000; William Hoffman, owner.

West Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of A Street, two-story brick hotel, 25 by 90, $4,500; Catherine Opp, owner.

Cropsey Avenue, northeast corner of Bay First Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 31 by 42, $5,500; William S. Crossman, owner.

Dahlgren Place, west side, 300 feet south of Ninety-second Street, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30, $1,000; A. Smith, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

53D ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x100.5; Edward Baer to Charles H. Von Dehsen, ½ part | $1
83D ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.10x102.2; Margaret J. Fish to Samuel W. Robb, ½ part | 4,500
1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x100x irregular; Benjamin Holmes and wife to Adam Alt | 1
79TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 19x79; Hamilton McLaughlin to Mary Rogers | 1
79TH ST, n s, 419 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Solomon Feiner and wife to Sophia Katzenstein | 1
3TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 50.5x100; W. J. Amend, referee, to James Murray and Robert Hill | 47,000
119TH ST, s s, 567.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x100.11; Robert G. Monroe, referee, to Mary Couis | 1,500
119TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x100.11; same to same | 1,500
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 114th St, 100.11x25; William Wetterer to Max E. and Simon E. Bernheimer | 1
141ST, 557 West; John Gillies and wife to Charles F. Woodward | 1
121ST ST, n s, 556 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Louis Clark, Jr., and wife to Arverne-by-the-Sea, a corporation | 1
120TH ST, n s, 161 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Mary E. and Nicholas R. O'Connor to Charles A. Lighthipe | 21,500
143D ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Smith Williamson and wife to Mount Morris Real Estate Association | 7,500
SAME PROPERTY; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Theodore Lohr | 6,000
UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 25x100; Simon Dansky and Gabriel S. Kutz and wife to Lizzie Finkelstein | 2,000
UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 25x100; same to Gussie Horowitz | 2,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Thomas J. Jones to Sarah E. Jones | 1
INWOOD AV, e s, 575 ft s of Wolf Place, 88.8x117.2x76.6; James R. Torrance, referee, to Ellis B. Southworth and Merton S. Mosher | 710
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 322.10 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.6x90x25x88.8; Adela B. Heymann to Henry Heine | 1
137TH AV, s s, 205 ft w of 5th St, 40x114; Joseph S. Wood, referee, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company | 1,000
4TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, 105x118.5; Maria L. Merrill to Edward Hurley and wife | 1,750
WATER ST, s w corner of Old Slip, 19x56; Samuel Verplanck to Matilda Verplanck | 1
EAST BROADWAY, n s, 123.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 20.6x68; Rachel Salzberg Abraham Germansky | 17,000
WEST 47TH ST, s w corner of Barrow St, 29.10x71.6x22.7x76.4; Annie V. Hallanan to Annie Hallanan | Gift
WEST 47TH ST, s w, 41 ft s e of Barrow St., 20.8x97.8x20.6x94; Annie V. Hallanan to Annie, wife of Michael, Hallanan | Gift
WEST 47TH ST, s w s, 20.6 ft s e of Barrow St, 20.8x20.8x82.4; same to same | Gift
WEST 47TH ST, 186; same to same | Gift
9TH ST, 689 East; Sophia Katzenstein to Solomon Feiner | 1
1ST AV, 563; Rachel Halpern to Fannie Bender | 1
2TH ST, n s, 248.9 ft e of 9th Av, 21.3x98.9; Ella S. Conkling and Maria S. Simpson to Thomas L. Hamilton | 1
93D ST, n s, 208.4½ ft w of Central Park West, 43 square feet; Oscar E. Schmidt and wife to Mary D. Van Winkle and others | 1
INTERIOR LOT, in centre line between 93d and 94th Sts, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1.7½x46.4; Mary D. Van Winkle and others to Oscar E. Schmidt | 1
50TH ST, s s, 27.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Philip Bohnet to Isaac G. Van Tassel | 1
87TH ST, 15 West; Charles Buek and wife to Alfred De Buys | 28,500
117TH AV, n e corner of 61st St, 100.5x50; David C. Myers, referee, to Sanford B. Stifler | 57,600

Recorded Leases.

SCHMITZ, Caroline, to Maria Fuchs; 175 Front St, s e corner of Burling Slip, store, 9 10-12 years | $2,100
RUBENSTEIN, Louis, and Samuel J. Silberman to Michael Scholler; 203 Canal St, from Sept. 15, 1895, to May 1, 1897 | 1,200
BURGHEIMER, Alexander, to Charles Hasensler; 2,355 1st Av, store, &c., 4 3 years | 540
HENIMEL, Charles, to John Papen; ground floor of 544 West 46th St, 5 years | 600
BAUMANN, Sarah, to Ida E. Richardson; 230 West 34th St, 3 years | 1,800
SCHUTTE, Herman, to Gevert Wendeken; store and hotel, 318 3d Av and 168 East 24th St, 10 years | $4,300 and 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALT, Adam, to Benjamin Holmes; 1st Av, s w corner of 93d St, 2 years | $18,000
BENDER, Fannie, to G. M. Miller, as trustee; 653 1st Av, 5 years | 8,672
CHESS, Walton, to F. C. Reed; Manhattan Av, s w corner at 117th St, 3 years | 2,000
CONNAIR, William, to John W. Haaren and others; 3d Av, s w corner of 24th St, lease | 6,000
ECKSTEIN, Emily, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 750 Columbus Av, 3 years | 21,000
FLYNN, John, to James F. Bragg; 21st St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years | 1,000
FINKELSTEIN, Samuel, and wife to Simon Danzig and another; Union Av, w s, 25 ft n of Dawson St, 2 years | 400
SAME to same; same property; 2 years | 1,400
HOFFMAN, Charles, and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 791 9th Av, 1 year | 10,000
HOROWITZ, Joseph, and wife to Simon Danzig and another; Union Av, w s, 50 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years | 1,400
HASELL, Mary M., and another to E. H. Landon and another, trustees; Chambers St, s s, 124.10 ft e of College Place, 3 years | 10,000
JONES, Sarah, and another to C. A. Mower; Southern Boulevard, e s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 1 year | 2,300
KEMPNER, Hannah, to United States Trust Company of New-York; 2d Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 42d St, 3 years | 20,000
KEELON, Kate T., to John Bussing, Jr.; 143d St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 4 years | 4,000
LOHR, Theodor, to Mount Morris Real Estate Association; 143d St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 years | 3,000
MURRAY, James, and others to A. C. Monson as trustee; 5th Av, n w corner of 114th St, 3 years | 34,000
SAME to same; 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 3 years | 22,000
MURPHY, Minnie A., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 114th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year | 42,500
MOORE, Ida E., and another to J. H. Percival and others, trustees; 113th St, n s, 167.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years | 11,500
MARRASCH, Catharine, to Leopold Simons; Cherry St, n s, 104.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 5 years | 10,000
SAME to M. M. Heegsman; same property; demand | 1,500
NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to P. S. Purser and another, executors; Union Av, e s, 275 ft n of 152d St, (four mortgages,) 3 years | 19,000
PARKS, Charles, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 46th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year | 15,000
PARKS, Charles, to Edward Brenan and another; 46th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year | 2,000
ROBB, Samuel W., and wife to F. W. Robb; 83d St, s s, 180.6 ft w of 2d Av, demand | 2,250
SCHMIDT, Oscar, and wife to G. W. Thorne; interior lot, centre line between 93d and 94th Sts, 250 ft w of Central Park West | Collateral security
SULZBACHER, Johanna, and another to A. B. Ansbacher; 65th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years | 14,000
SHAEFER, Rudolph J., and wife to E. C. Shaefer and another, as trustees; 94th St, n s, 192.2 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years | 20,000
SMITH, Mary E., to W. E. Judge, Suburban St, corner of Hull Av, 1 year | 685
ROTH, Philip, and wife to Hannah Levy; 23 Essex St, 2 years | 2,500
TRENKMANN, August, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 167 to 171 Elm St and 241 to 249 Centre St, 5 years | 150,000
REILLY, Hugh J., to Adele Koreeland, executrix and trustee; 241 West 19th St, 2 years | 7,500
ROBERTS, Max, to Levi H. Mace; Lots 669 and 670, map of Laconia Park, 3 years | 900
WOLF, Sara, to Rose Hamburger; Avenue A, e s, 84.2 ft s of 86th St, 2 years | 1,000
WOODWARD, Charles F., to John Gillies; 141st St, n s, 125.4 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year | 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANNISTER, Ellen, to H. F. Kanenbley | $3,035
COHEN, Sarah, to Louis Drusin | 800
CRITTENTON, Celia L., to Elizabeth Minturn | 16,000
CRANE, William N., to Jacob Lawson | 1
CRANE, William N., guardian, to Jacob Lawson, (3 assignments) | 8
COLLINS, Benjamin, and another, executors, to Celia L. Crittenton | 16,000
DANZIG, Simon, and another to H. R. Dater and another, Trustees | 1
FURNALD, Purnell P., to F. M. Jencks | 1
HESBERG, Frances, to Pauline Goldstein | 3,846
JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane | 1
SAME to William N. Crane as guardian | 1
KEELON, Katie F., to John Bussing, Jr. | 1
KOHLER, Matilda, to Joseph A. Thompson | 1
LAWSON, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, (4 assignments) | 4
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman as trustee | 9,515
PITCHER, Clair J., to Louisa Heme | 1
SCHMID, Josephine, to Abraham Bernheimer, (3 assignments) | 25,864
SLATEMAN, Eliza, to Katie T. Keelon | 1
SAHLER, Adeliza F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company | 1
THOMPSON, Joseph A., to Hugo Cohn | 1
WINSLOW, Edward, to H. W. Ford, trustee | 1

Lis Pendens.

ALEXANDER AV, 265; Charles Brox against William T. Brown, (notice of attachment.)
90TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 ft front; Michal Spinelli against Henrietta Weinstein, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
ANTHONY AV, w s, 100 ft s of Garfield St, 25 ft front; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association against Leopold Lowenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
RIVINGTON ST, 226; Louis Aaron against Daniel J. O'Brien and others, (partition.)
UNION AV, w s, 125 ft n of Cedar St, 20.8 ft front; John Lanzer against Julius Wolf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
115TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10 ft front; Augustus Feretti against Matthew Coogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
19TH ST, s s, 152.10 ft w of 6th Av, 25.10 ft front; Nelson Shipman against Mary Valentine and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

COLUMBIA ST, 86; Harry W. Ball against Louis Lese, owner; B. Diehl, contractor | $577
UNION SQUARE, 99; same against Jacot Sons, lessees; same contractors | 175
DELANCEY ST, 28; same against Henry Korn, owner; same contractor | 294
COLUMBIA ST, 86; Cannon St, 87; Karl Mathiason against Louis Lese, owner; same contractor | 448
DELANCEY ST 28; H. F. Mayland & Co. against Henry Korn, owner; same contractor | 67
SAME PROPERTY; Karl Mathiason against same owner and contractor | 150
UNION SQUARE, 99; New-Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Jacot Sons, lessees; same contractor | 575
ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157; Allen St, 158 to 166; Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Anna J. Lennon, owner; W. F. Lennon, contractor | 484
FORSYTH ST, 43; Herman Aaron against Jacob Pizer, owner; Morris Solonsky, contractor | 12
106TH ST, 334 East; Francis Eckenroth against Herman Horenberger and Joseph Fey, owners; Simon Henderson, contractor | 372
SAME PROPERTY; Simon Henderson against Herman Horenberger, owner; same contractors | 1,500

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Fifteen acres of beautiful land, corner King's Highway and Ryder's Lane, near Manhattan Beach R. R. and Ocean Av. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—By out-of-town owner; about 12 acres on Myrtle Av., near Flushing Av., adjoining property recently purchased for the new park. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy, or Oct. 1. LORING, entrance 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 258 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.

CARLOS, 220 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated. Apply on premises or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Unfurnished flats to rent of 6 rooms, light and open to outside air; owner resident.

BRANDON, PARK AV., CORNER 78d ST.—Handsome corner apartment; eight rooms and bath; all light and sunny; steam heat; passenger elevator.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments to Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $50 to $65 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
305 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $60 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $75 per month.

St. Honoré,
1,142 and 1,144 Madison Ave., near 84th Street.
Steam heated, $55 per month.

225 West 135th St.
Steam heat, $42 to $50 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 B'way, N. Y.

The Milano.
Absolutely Fire-Proof. | 125 and 127 West 58th St.
The most exquisite apartment house in the city. Three, seven, and eight rooms and bath. Rent, $900 to $1,900.

A PRETTY COZY STUDIO, WITH LIVING apartments attached, to let in central location, comprising entire floor; rent, $650; with glass front; also other apartments for bachelors; $450 up. Apply 24 East 42d St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET—Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; open fire-places; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET—Furnished; palatial private residence magnificently and completely furnished; finest part of the city; between 39th and 40th Sts., just off 5th Av.; rent, $3,500 per year. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

FIVE YEARS A PRISONER FOR CONTEMPT

William Stitt Removed from Ludlow Street Jail to a Hospital.

Ludlow Street Jail has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed prisoners, William Stitt.

Mr. Stitt had been in close confinement in the jail for five years for contempt of court, and he had come to be known as "the old man of Ludlow."

On the application of Charles F. Welles, of counsel to the Sheriff, Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday signed an order for the removal of Mr. Stitt from the jail to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Stitt was sent to jail in 1890 on an order of close commitment issued by Surrogate Ransom for contempt in failing to obey an order to turn over $20,000 to the estate of James Watson.

Stitt was originally executor of the estate, and was removed. He has steadily refused, since his commitment, to pay over the money.

Dr. D. H. Hackelin, the prison physician, certified that unless Stitt was taken to Bellevue for treatment for a complication of diseases from which he is suffering he would die.

Judge Daly directed that Stitt should be returned to the jail as soon as his condition warranted it.

SCALDING WATER HER WEAPON

Mrs. Tagresi Threw It Upon Young Goldman, Who Annoyed Her.

Mrs. Mary Tagresi, living at 77 Thompson Street, last night threw a panful of boiling water on five-year-old Emanuel Goldman, who lives in the same house. This boy and a number of others played nearly every night in the yard back of the house. They have frequently been warned by Mrs. Tagresi that their play annoyed her, but this did not deter them from continuing their games.

Half a dozen youngsters were in the yard last night making a good deal of noise. During their play Mrs. Tagresi, who lives on the second floor, put her head out of the window several times and told them to leave. A couple of the boys spoke back to her, rousing her temper. After a time all left except young Goldman. Mrs. Tagresi then filled a pan full of boiling water, and going to the window, threw it over the boy. Most of it fell on his chest, scalding him badly.

Mrs. Tagresi was locked up in the Macdougal Street Station House. Young Goldman became unconscious after the water was thrown upon him, but an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital soon brought him about. He will probably recover.

Latest Invention in Bicycles.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The evolution of the bicycle seems to be proceeding. The latest invention is, according to the Débats, a military one. It is due to Capt. Gérard, and the result is called "la bicyclette pliante." According to this system, the frame can be folded up and the two wheels placed together, axle to axle, forming a double hoop, "which," says one enthusiast, "our troops can trundle before them as they advance, or carry on their backs." In the first case they would resemble infants rather than infantry, and the wheel, if worn on the back, would suggest a saint's aureola, which had slipped down the nape of the neck. But the greatest and last discovery is one for the rider. It is called "the aesthetic calf." This has nothing to do with the wonders of zoology. An inventive mind, probably in America, perceived that the calves of lady riders were not always symmetrical, hence the genesis of the Esthetic Calf Company. They promise a large assortment of calves always on stock; the Gretna Green calf for garden parties, the Burne-Jones, suitable for blue-stockings, (real or metaphorical?) and the Rubens, which is adapted to picnics. It is strange that no attention has been paid to the bitter cry of the calfless among the Bishops.

American Travelers in Europe.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The various steamship companies make an annual statement to the United States Government of the number of cabin passengers carried. In 1892, until now the "banner" year, they carried about 120,000. This number will doubtless be exceeded this year, but it is not likely to be over 135,000. The total saloon capacity of the Atlantic steamers is about 225,000 per annum, if they run continuously all the year and full every trip; but in the Winter the number of trips is much reduced, and the vessels are not full. The rush lasts about four months, so that it is pretty safe to guess that the number of travelers this year will not exceed 135,000 or thereabout. Of these it is safe to say that about 100,000 are Americans. As for what they spend, it is naturally impossible to tell, but the most careful calculations, bearing in mind that a portion of their expenditure is offset by the amount spent in the States by foreign travelers, go to show an average of about £120 per person; or, say, £12,000,000 during the season—a very tidy sum.

Object to Projecting Cornices.

The cornices of the American Surety Company's Building on the eleventh and thirteenth floors project over the Schermerhorn Building, which has a frontage at 98

A BLUNDER ALMOST FATAL

False Yacht-Race Report a Great Blow to The Associated Press.

MANY NEWSPAPERS GROSSLY MISLED

It Will Not Be Surprising if a Large Number Withdraw from the Association in Self-protection.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

That unfortunate organization, the Chicago and Western Associated Press, seems to have come dangerously near to committing suicide on Saturday. It will not be surprising if, on account of the remarkable contrast between the character of the report of the progress of the great international yacht race furnished by that association and that which was furnished by The United Press, many of the newspapers receiving their press dispatches from the former association shall decline to patronize it or belong to it hereafter. There is hardly any record of such a combination of error and failure in news bulletins as appeared in the series of dispatches about the Valkyrie and Defender with which the Western Associated Press flooded the country on Saturday afternoon. Not only were papers like The New-York World and The New-York Evening Post misled into declaring, long after the two yachts had rounded the stakeboat, that Valkyrie was in the lead, but they were long behind The United Press papers in obtaining the news of the winning of the race by the Defender. How some of the Western and Southern papers which were thus "bunkoed" feel about the matter is told in our dispatches to-day. Those newspapers which were so reckless as to indulge in praise of their Associated Press news on Saturday afternoon were placed in a most humiliating condition. Such errors are very damaging to newspapers which pride themselves on never being misled. It is an interesting fact that The United Press news from the office of The New-York Sun, announcing the result of the race, was cabled to The Glasgow Citizen, and there announced to a crowd of 40,000 disappointed Scotchmen, at 5:25 P. M., (New-York time,) and that The New-York World did not get the news of the result from its association until some twenty minutes later. As a result of this performance of Saturday several millions of people who were anxiously watching the progress of the contest were made to believe for two or three hours that the American yacht was being beaten, when she was, in fact, victorious, and many of them naturally felt a strong desire, when they learned how they had been misled, to administer some sort of punishment to the people who had misled them.

From The Lancaster (Penn.) News.

Our two evening contemporaries, The Examiner and The Intelligencer, who pay their good money to The Associated Press in the expectation of getting news, had better get ready to take a reef in their mainsail on the beat to windward, and break out their balloon sail on the run home when the next yacht race comes off. Their "news" association told them that the Valkyrie won the race all the way out; was three quarters of a mile ahead at 2:50, and turned the stakeboat for the run home at 2:55. As late as 3:45, as per The Intelligencer, "The Valkyrie is leading and is perceptibly increasing her lead."

The truth of the matter is that the first fifteen miles to windward was so close that the Valkyrie was unable to cross the Defender's bows, and the stakeboat was rounded by the Defender at 3:36:29, or just 41 minutes and odd seconds later than the report furnished to our two Associated Press contemporaries, the Valkyrie following at 3:39:52.

The United Press, at the head of which are such papers as The New-York Herald, Sun, Times, and Tribune, gave the race a close one to the stakeboat, with the Defender having the best of it, the latter rounding the stake boat at 3:40, three minutes ahead of the Valkyrie.

The Defender finished, according to official time, at 5:21:14. Before the minute hand of the clock in the Western Union office at Lancaster reached 5:23 the instrument ticked and Manager Thatcher wrote the final United Press bulletin stating that the race was over and won by the Defender.

If The Associated Press, which furnishes alleged news to our two evening contemporaries, is a land lubber, it should not give itself away like that.

The Morning News gets the telegraphic service hot and accurate from The United Press.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Evening News, in its regular and several extra editions Saturday, gave an account of the first Defender-Valkyrie race, which was in part and in whole absolutely untrue. The account in The Evening News was to the effect that Valkyrie had all the best of the race, that the British boat led to and around the outer mark, that the foreign ship led in the run home, and in the end Defender was only able to win after a magnificent spurt at the finish. Even the fact that Defender had won at all was not announced on the streets of Detroit until thirty-seven minutes after several thousand Journal extra editions had been issued and sold. The News is served by The Associated Press, and The Journal by The United Press.

Of the race, the accounts of The United Press, even though served to its various subscribers throughout the world a few seconds after each feature of the race became a fact, it may be said was substantially correct. This was simply because the finest news gathering organization in the world had means of getting the news in this instance, and the other organization was not similarly equipped, but tried to supply the news anyway.

Never is there a great news event but The United Press demonstrates its supremacy. It is not luck. It is strength, skill, and competency.

The Journal begs leave to congratulate The United Press, and offers its readers this opportunity of congratulating themselves on being served promptly with the news of the world.

The trouble with The Associated Press appears to have been that it devoted so much space and time to flamboyant accounts of how it was going to report the news of the yacht race that it forgot to report it when it was actually finished.

From The Binghamton Leader.

The Washington Street handbill evidently made up its mind last Saturday that it would shake off the pig-lead incubus that weighs it down six days in every week; and it got into communication with the alleged news-gathering association, the Western Associated Press, to which it daily credits the boiler-plate ancient history that reflects the enterprise of its management. The news-by-freight association was notified by telephone that there would be an international yacht race during the day and that the handbill would like to get about fifty cents worth of fresh particulars to attach to a couple of columns of pig-lead telegraph that was expected by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western accommodation train.

Well, the result was that somebody mixed the handbill all up and made it announce that the Valkyrie had won the race. This it did under circus poster headlines, half a column in length. It was about as remarkable a piece of news-gathering enterprise as has been witnessed in many a day, and it was all done in a dozen-line fringe of telephone matter to a yard or so of boiler plate.

It is impossible to say whether or not the patriotism of the handbill got a blow when it received the tidings of the defeat of the Defender, but its readers must have been shocked when they learned through The Leader, or through those who read The Leader, that the handbill's report of the result was all wrong.

From The Halifax Morning Chronicle.

Considerable amusement was created by some of the members of the squadron who operated the blackboard upon which they chalked the latest news of the great race at New-York. The bulletins displayed by our yachtsmen for their visitors at the clubhouse, among whom were many Americans, were obtained from the rival telegraph lines, and as the race progressed proved to be of the most bewildering character. The squadron board displayed the following as the very latest reliable news at 3:25 P. M.:

"Canadian Pacific Railway—Valkyrie a mile ahead."

"Western Union—Hazy. Defender leading by ¾ mile."

These conflicting telegrams were supplemented with some supplied by the club's committee of intelligence, and no little excitement prevailed when the following notice appeared on that board:

"Valkyrie winning easily. Mrs. Iselin has jumped overboard from vexation."

The contradictory stories floated by the telegraph companies spoiled any genuine interest in the first race of the contest, and local yachtsmen were far from complimentary to the much-advertised Mackay-Bennett combination, and condemned their steamer, their cable, their carrier pigeons, their special tugs, their operators, and all the elaborate, much-bepuffed mechanism for the distribution of false reports in Halifax and elsewhere.

From The Fort Wayne News.

Not in the history of modern newspaper enterprise has there been such a complete, overmastering, humiliating, and altogether discomfiting "scoop" as that administered on Saturday afternoon to the alleged news-gathering combination known to fame as The Chicago Associated Press. It is inconceivable how anybody with the responsibility of covering a great item of international news would be guilty of the idiocy of faking bulletins, guessing at the progress of an event over which two hemispheres were hanging breathlessly for facts, and yet all Saturday afternoon Associated Press papers from New-York to San Francisco were fooled into the announcement that the Valkyrie III. was leading.

In the meantime, conspicious as was the work of The Chicago Associated Press for its blundering, that of The United Press was as remarkable for its accuracy. Every bulletin received by papers of that great organization has benefited by the official reports of the race. It is unfortunate for papers of The Associated Press that this great international event did not take place on the great drainage canal near Chicago; the effluvia might probably have strangled the sailors, but The Chicago Associated Press would have been in its own bailiwick, and could probably have learned the result the same day.

Really, there was no need for this editorial. The Associated Press is getting a far more serious roasting than anything above, written from its own papers.

From The Chicago Press and Mail.

The remarkable blunder made by every other paper in town on Saturday in reporting Valkyrie ahead, and a likely winner almost from the beginning, elicited almost as much comment as did the result of the race. Only The Press and Mail, of all the Chicago evening papers, told the story of the race truthfully. All the other evening papers depended upon The Associated Press for their reports of the race, and The Associated Press blundered. At no time was the Valkyrie ahead after the first quarter of an hour from the start, and yet in their noon and 3 o'clock editions, every other Chicago evening paper told the expectant public that the Valkyrie was away ahead, and seemed to be sure to win the race.

Only in The Press and Mail was the situation correctly reported. When the result of the race was known, a howl went up from the offices of The Associated Press papers all over the country. United Press papers were equally jubilant over their victory.

From The Cleveland Recorder.

The first race between the Defender and Valkyrie III. attracted an immense amount of attention and was attended with many peculiar circumstances. People stood in front of the newspaper offices on Bank Street and Superior Street until late in the afternoon and read bulletins like these from the representatives of the "old reliable" A. P.: "Valkyrie away ahead." "Valkyrie seems to be increasing her lead." "Valkyrie is outpointing Defender," and all this time Defender was clearly outpointing and outsailing Valkyrie and making a name for herself for all time.

There are news services and there are also news services. To settle about sixty-nine kinds of disputes it may be said that the Defender won by exactly eight minutes and forty-nine seconds, as correctly reported by The United Press.

From The Baltimore World.

Those who depended upon The Associated Press on Saturday to give them a correct account of the progress of the yacht race got left. The fellow who was betting on the Defender must have sighed many times when he read about his favorite being away behind. The Associated Press told great things about how it had prepared to make a record; and it did, for never in the history of inaccuracy were such astounding feats performed. On the other hand, those who followed the fortune of the boats through the service of The United Press were kept faithfully informed of the status of the race. The World receives the full press dispatches of The United Press, and Saturday, as well as at other times, its reports proved not only to be accurate, but rapid. Read the World if you want the first and best news of the world.

From The Troy Times.

The reliability of The United Press as a provider of news and the unreliability of The Western Associated Press were again illustrated Saturday afternoon. The Times bulletin board gave quickly the detailed reports by The United Press of the progress of the great boat race, showing that almost from the start the Defender was ahead. The strangely distorted dispatches of the other association persisted in keeping the Valkyrie ahead throughout the race, while the too confiding readers were amazed, as they had a right to be, when, after the race was over one line announced the Defender's victory, revealing at the same time the humiliation of the Valkyrie and of the unreliable association which had furnished the wind for the British yacht's apparent voyage to victory.

From The Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

The sum and substance of it is that The Reporter, a New-England Associated and United Press client, was, as usual, absolutely correct in every detail from beginning to end, and the other sheet (Chicago Associated Press client) was also, as usual, absolutely wrong in about 98 per cent. of its alleged dispatches.

The second paper alluded to, after reporting the Valkyrie as leading to the very close of the race, appended the information that "by a magnificent spurt the Defender crossed the line ahead of the British boat," which elicited shouts of derision from those who were passing on their way from The United Press bulletins, where the Defender's crossing time had been bulletined some seven minutes before.

From The Pittsburg Volksblatt.

The bulletins with regard to the yacht race, which were displayed by The Volksblatt on Saturday afternoon, attracted general attention and elicited much favorable comment on their precision and promptitude. The United Press, which serves us with telegraphic news, on the occasion of Saturday's regatta, achieved a great victory over the decrepit with age, so-called Associated Press.

The United Press announced the result of the race seventeen minutes in advance of its contemporary, while The Associated, almost up to the end of the contest, reported the British yacht in the lead. The defeat of The Associated Press on Saturday is unparalleled in American journalism.

From The Lafayette (Ind.) Evening Call.

The Associated Press, which has invited it by assuming at all times and without any provocation or justification a supercilious air of superiority, is getting deservedly well roasted all along the line for its stupid blundering and total misinformation concerning Saturday's yacht race. The event shows conclusively by the unerring test of experience that the alleged "facilities" of the big-headed organization are visionary, and that their "reports" must be made up by "faking," or from rumor, instead of by paying to obtain direct information. Perhaps the boastful Associated Press's clients here can enlighten an anxious public on the subject of "how it happened."

From The Toledo Bee.

As it does every once in a while, and especially on important occasions, the Chicago news-gathering concern known as The Associated Press, fell down yesterday in reporting the yacht race. From the start and up to the hour its last edition went to press The Associated Press, through its local afternoon representative, The Blade, insisted on having the Valkyrie far in the lead. It is interesting in this connection to compare the reports as they were printed in The Bee and The Blade, the former being supplied by the young and active United Press, and the latter by The Associated.

From The Sioux City Tribune.

The race between Defender and Valkyrie Saturday demonstrated again that the American yacht leads the world, and that The Associate Press is a fakir. There was never any doubt in either case. Public opinion was simply vindicated.

NORMAL COLLEGE OPENED

Over 2,000 Girls Now Members of the Various Classes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BUILDING

New Chapel Arrangements—Additional Recitation Rooms—Two Vacancies Open to Teachers.

The Normal College was opened yesterday morning with an attendance of 2,070 girls. This is the largest attendance known in the history of the college. This number will be augmented by about thirty more pupils, making a total of 2,100 in the college.

A surprise awaited the girls, for during the vacation season the seating arrangements of the chapel were changed, so that now the girls face the chapel stage, which is on the north side, whereas it was formerly on the west side of the chapel. By this new arrangement, which has been long contemplated, not only has the seating capacity been increased by 130 seats, making it possible to accommodate 1,800 girls in the chapel, but the difficulty which many of the girls experienced at the sides of the chapel stage in hearing and seeing is entirely obviated.

There were also built during the Summer two double fire-proof stairways. These were deemed absolutely necessary by the college authorities, not only for the present, but for the future, for it is planned to add a fourth story to the building next Summer. The new story will be utilized for the gymnasium, sewing, cooking, and manual training rooms.

Three new recitation rooms have also been constructed. President Hunter said yesterday:

"These new rooms will enable us to form three new classes, reducing the number of girls in each section, and thereby afford better instruction."

In the teaching corps there are two vacancies to be filled, one in mathematics and the other in French. A competitive examination has been ordered by the Board of Trustees, to take place at the college on Sept. 19. Charles B. Hubbell, Chairman of the Executive Committee; President Hunter, and Professors Gillet and Aubert, compose the Examining Board. Letters have been sent to the presidents of the leading colleges for girls in the United States, giving notice of the examination, and inviting competition. The positions are worth $800 a year, with an increase of $50 for each year of acceptable service until the compensation reaches $1,200 a year. It is expected that there will be a large number of competitors, for the salary offered is much larger than is paid by out-of-town institutions. It has been very gratifying to the officers of the college in past competitive examinations to see the high standard taken by the graduates of the Normal College over the representatives of Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, Smith, Barnard, and Bryn Mawr Colleges.

The minor alterations about the college building were the laying of new floors in the corridors, the erection of three wardrobes, and the putting in of an improved system of speaking tubes, making it possible for President Hunter to communicate with every classroom in the building directly from his own room.

No examinations were held at the end of the collegiate term in the last three years. This course was taken by order of the Executive Board of the college, as an experiment. Although it accomplished its purpose in one way, it was found that the scholarship of the pupils fell below the standard. The old system of having examinations will be returned to this year. Recitations will begin on Monday.

City College's Fall Term Begun.

The College of the City of New-York opened its doors yesterday, and began the Fall session. There was an attendance of about 1,400 boys, nearly all of this number composing the entering class.

Few alterations were made about the building during the Summer, because it is expected that in two or three years the new buildings for the college on Convent Hill will be ready for occupancy.

At present negotiations are being carried on for the purchase of the land, and until that is finally paid for no steps will be taken to erect buildings.

Dollars and Converts.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Inasmuch as it costs $240 to convert a Chinaman, and only $117 to convert a Japanese to Christianity, it would seem that it were better in every way to concentrate the effort upon Japan, as twice as many Japs can be saved for the same money. Besides, the Jap is more of a man.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Britannic; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense";) at 2 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Herschell, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Herschell";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Allas; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1895.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK

Great Crowds Already Flocking to Chattanooga to be Present at the Coming Dedication.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The forerunners of the dedication crowds arrived this morning from Louisville, about 150 strong. Fully 1,000 visitors are already en route from the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. A sham battle at the park will in all probability be added to the list of attractions. The big tent has just been raised, with a seating capacity of 10,000. Sunday the big canvas will be dedicated in a monster union service, conducted by all the local divines in the city.

Great crowds daily attend dress parade by the United States regulars at Camp Lamont. Tents and equipage for the Tennessee National Guard, who will go into camp near the city, with 600 men, arrived today. As the time draws nearer, the estimates of attendance rise, till now it is believed that no less than 50,000 to 60,000 people will overrun Chattanooga next week. Caravans of veterans from the East Tennessee mountains are now on the way in covered wagons, in which they will live in gypsy fashion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Marine Band will not participate in the dedication of the Chickamauga battlefield, as intended, there being no appropriation available to transport the band and care for its members while away. Secretary Herbert decided to allow the band to go, but those in charge of the dedication found that their limited allowance would not permit them to transport and keep the band. The Navy Department was applied to, but it had no funds with which to send the band to Chickamauga. This being the case, the music for the dedication ceremonies will have to be furnished by the bands of regiments ordered to the battlefield.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army, accompanied by his personal staff and a party of friends, will leave Washington on Monday, Sept. 16, for Cincinnati, and from there will go directly to Chattanooga, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Chickamauga National Park on Sept. 19 and 20, and thence to Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at the Cotton States and International Exposition on Sept. 21, returning to Washington via the Southern Railway.

THE STATE'S SUIT FOR BACK TAXES

City Officials Not Willing to Discuss It Until the Decision Is Received.

There was a hesitancy yesterday on the part of interested city officials in talking about the State's suit against the city to recover New-York's quota of back taxes for the care of the State's insane, amounting to $1,400,000. This suit was decided by the General Term, at Saratoga, on Wednesday, in favor of the State. Controller Fitch said:

"I cannot tell from the telegraphic reports of the case what the actual result was. I have sent for the full text of the decision, and I expect to get it to-morrow. If, as I am informed, the city has been relieved from the payment of interest on these back taxes, the result will sustain the wisdom of contesting the claim in court far beyond the costs of the suit."

The Controller said that there had been no agreement between counsel that would prevent the Corporation Counsel from taking the matter to the Court of Appeals.

Acting Corporation Counsel Turner said that he could not say anything about the case until he had received a copy of the decision.

"If the city's contention that no interest should be allowed on the amount adjudged is sustained by the decision," said Mr. Turner, "the city will save considerable money."

BRADFORD WAIVES EXAMINATION

The Alleged Counterfeiter Held in $25,000 Bail—Testimony for Nixon.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, who was arrested recently on a charge of counterfeiting, waived examination before United States Commissioner Alexander, who held him in $25,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

John H. Nixon, formerly a prison keeper at Sing Sing, who was arrested with Bradford, was held in $2,000 bail after examination.

Nixon's wife and three young daughters were in court. The girls wept bitterly and Mrs. Nixon seemed utterly bowed down. Alice Nixon, one of the daughters, who is eleven years old, testified for her father. She swore that some fibre paper found in the Nixon home at 1,748 Third Avenue, had been purchased by her at a candy store at 1,750 First Avenue. She bought it to use in mending her school books.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 6AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 9.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'mark, Sep. 19, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mark, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¼ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN...Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
WESTERNLD..Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 4 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Sept. 14.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasshagen, E. A. Cent. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | A.G.P.A. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 363 B'way. G. M. Sorrell, Agt. | J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston, 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 8:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 5:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoe, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's
Annual Fall Palestine Party
Will leave New-York by Cunard steamer Campania September 28. Most delightful tour. Immediate application necessary to secure membership.
Our special programmes containing Winter arrangements for the Nile and Palestine now ready and can be had on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seats and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA.....Sept. 16 and Nov. 16
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 13
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Sept. 17
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 7, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Eas